

A

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE:

INTENDED FOR THE

USE of LATIN SCHOOLS,

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

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"*The* Rules *of old discovered, not devis'd,*
Are Nature *still, but* Nature *methodiz'd.*"---POPE.

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GRAMMAR.

WORDS, in the Latin Language, are divided into *nine* distinct parts of speech; and are called *Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition*, and *Interjection*.

A NOUN

Is the name of any thing, that has existence, whether material or immaterial. As, terra, *the earth*; bonitas, *goodness*.

Nouns have two numbers, the *singular* and *plural*. The singular number includes one thing only; as, *homo*, a man. The plural number includes more than one; as, *homines*, men.

Nouns are *common*, or *proper*. A proper noun is applied to one individual thing, in distinction from others of the same class. As, *Corinthus*, Corinth; *Paulus*, Paul.

A common noun is applied to a whole species, or kind; as *herba*, an herb; *nubes*, a cloud. Common nouns are also called *Appellatives*.

Nouns

Nouns have three genders; the *maſculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*. To theſe may be added the *doubtful* and *epicene* genders.*

Nouns are declined with ſix caſes; the *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accuſative*, the *vocative*, and the *ablative*.

Nouns have five declenſions. The firſt is known by the ending of the genitive caſe ſingular, in *æ*; the ſecond in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; the fifth in *ei*.

SIGNS OF THE CASES.

A and *the* are ſigns of the *nom.* *of* is the ſign of the *gen.* *to* and *for* are ſigns of the *dat.* *the* is ſign of the *accu.* *O* is ſign of the *voc.* *with*, *by*, *from*, are ſigns of the *abl.*

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the firſt declenſion belong to the feminine gender.†

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Menſa, *a table*,	N. Menſæ, *tables*,
G. Menſæ, *of a table*,	G. Menſarum, *of tables*,
D. Menſæ, *to a table*,	D. Menſis, *to tables*,
A. Menſam, *the table*,	A. Menſas, *the tables*,
V. Menſa, *O table*,	V. Menſæ, *O tables*,
A. Menſâ, *by a table*.	A. Menſis, *by tables*.

SECOND

* For remarks on the diſtinction of genders, ſee *Appendix*, Section 2.

† A few Latin and Greek nouns, applied to males, are excepted.

Second Declension.

Masculine Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Annus,	N. Anni,
G. Anni,	G. Annorum,
D. Anno,	D. Annis,
A. Annum,	A. Annos,
V. Anne,	V. Anni,
A. Anno.	A. Annis.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Magister,	N. Magistri,
G. Magistri,	G. Magistrorum,
D. Magistro,	D. Magistris,
A. Magistrum,	A. Magistros,
V. Magister,	V. Magistri,
A. Magistro.	A. Magistris.

Neuter Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Saxum,	N. Saxa,
G. Saxi,	G. Saxorum,
D. Saxo,	D. Saxis,
A. Saxum,	A. Saxa,
V. Saxum,	V. Saxa,
A. Saxo.	A. Saxis.

Third Declension.

Nouns of this declension are of all genders.

Masculine Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Mons,	N. Montes,
G. Montis,	G. Montium,
D. Monti,	D. Montibus,
A. Montem,	A. Montes,
V. Mons,	V. Montes,
A. Monte,	A. Montibus.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Leo,	N. Leones,
G. Leonis,	G. Leonum,
D. Leoni,	D. Leonibus,
A. Leonem,	A. Leones,
V. Leo,	V. Leones,
A. Leone,	A. Leonibus.

N. B. Feminine nouns of this declenſion are declined, like the maſculines.

Neuter Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Lumen,	N. Lumina,
G. Luminis,	G. Luminum,
D. Lumini,	D. Luminibus,
A. Lumen,	A. Lumina,
V. Lumen,	V. Lumina,
A. Lumine.	A. Luminibus.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Sedile,	N. Sedilia,
G. Sedilis,	G. Sedilium,
D. Sedili,	D. Sedilibus,
A. Sedile,	A. Sedilia,
V. Sedile,	V. Sedilia,
A. Sedili.	A. Sedilibus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declenſion are of all genders.

Maſculine Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Caſus,	N. Caſus,
G. Caſûs,	G. Caſuum,
D. Caſui,	D. Caſibus,
A. Caſum,	A. Caſus,
V. Caſus,	V. Caſus,
A. Caſu.	A. Caſibus.

N. B. Feminines of this declenſion are declined, like maſculines.

Neuter Gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Genu,	N. Genua,
G. Genu,	G. Genuum,
D. Genu,	D. Genibus,
A. Genu,	A. Genua,
V. Genu,	V. Genua,
A. Genu,	A. Genibus.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

All nouns of this declenſion, excepting *dies* and *meridies*, are of the feminine gender.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Res,	N. Res,
G. Rei,	G. Rerum,
D. Rei,	D. Rebus,
A. Rem,	A. Res,
V. Res,	V. Res,
A. Re.	A. Rebus.

N. B. The remarks, on the declenſions of nouns, are contained in the Appendix, Section. 5, with which the ſtudent ought to be well acquainted.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N. Æneas,	Anchiſes,	Epitòme,	Penelope,
G. Æneæ,	Anchiſæ,	Epitòmes,	Penelopes,
D. Æneæ,	Anchiſæ,	Epitòme	Penelope,
A. Æneam *or* Æneân,	Anchiſen,	Epitòmem *or* Epitòmen,	Penelopen.
N. Æneа,	Anchiſe, *or* a,	Epitòme,	Penelope,
A. Æneа,	Anchiſe,	Epitòme,	Penelope.

SECOND

SECOND DECLENSION.

	Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N.	Delos,	Athos,	Samos,	Androgeos,
G.	Deli,	Atho,	Samo,	Androgei, *or* o,
D.	Delo,	Atho,	Samo,	Androgeo,
A.	Delon *or* Delum,	Atho, *or* Athon,	Samon,	Androgeo, *or* Androgeon,
V.	Dele,	Athos,	Samo,	Androgeo,
A.	Delo.	Atho.	Samo.	Androgeo.

	Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N.	Ilion,	Chorus,	Antonius,	Chaos, N.
G.	Ilii,	Chori,	Antonii,	
D.	Ilio,	Choro,	Antonio,	Chao,
A.	Ilion, *or* Ilium	Chorum,	Antonium,	Chaos,
V.	Ilion,	Chore, *or* us,	Antoni,	
A.	Ilio.	Choro.	Antonio.	Chao.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	
N.	Deus,	Dii,	Orpheus,	
G.	Dei,	Deorum,	Orphii,	ei, eos,
D.	Deo,	Diis,	Orphii,	ei, eo,
A.	Deum,	Deos,	Orpheum,	on, a,
V.	Deus,	Dii,	Orpheu,	
A.	Deo.	Diis.	Orpheo.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

	Sing.	*Sing.*
N.	Oedipus,	Daphnis,
G.	Oedipi *and* Oedipodis,	Daphnidos,
D.	Oedipo *and* Oedipodi,	Daphnidi,
A.	Oedipum *and* Oedipodem,	Daphnida,
V.	Oedipu *and* Oedipus,	Daphnis,
A.	Oedipo *and* Oedipode.	Daphnidi.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*
N.	Lampas,	Lampades,	Phyllis,
G.	Lampadis,	Lampadum,	Phyllidos,
D.	Lampadi,	Lampadibus,	Phyllidi,
A.	Lampadem, *and* Lampada,	Lampadas,	Phyllida,
V.	Lampas,	Lampades,	Phylli,
A.	Lampade,	Lampadibus,	Phyllidi,

Sing.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*
N.	Erinnys,	Erinnyes,	Achilles,
G.	Erinnyos,	Erinnyum,	Achilleos, ei,
D.	Erinnyi,	Erinnybus,	Achillei,
A.	Erinna, *and* Erinnyn,	Erinnyes, *and* Erinnyas,	Achillen,
V.	Erinny,	Erinnyes,	Achille,
A.	Erinnye.	Erinnybus.	Achille.

Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N. Titan,	Pan,	Tethys,	Geneſis,
G. Titanos,	Panos,	Tethyos,	Geneſios,
D. Titani,	Pani,	Tethyi,	Geneſii,
A. Titana,	Pana,	Tethyn,	Geneſin,
V. Titan,	Pan,	Tethy,	Geneſis,
A. Titani.	Pani.	Tethye.	Geneſie.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
N.	Bos,	Boves,	Vas,	Vaſa,
G.	Bovis,	Bôum,	Vaſis,	Vaſorum,
D.	Bovi,	Bobus, *or* bubus,	Vaſi,	Vaſis,
A.	Bovem,	Boves,	Vas,	Vaſa,
V.	Bos,	Boves,	Vas,	Vaſa,
A.	Bove.	Bobus, *or* bubus.	Vaſe.	Vaſis.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N.	Onyx,	Onyches,	Jupiter,	Paris,
G.	Onychis,	Onychum,	Jovis,	Paridos, Parios,
D.	Onychi,	Onychibus,	Jovi,	Paridi,
A.	Onychem, *and* Onycha,	Onychas,	Jovem,	Parida, *and* Parin,
V.	Onyx,	Onyches,	Jupiter,	Paris,
A.	Onyche.	Onychibus.	Jove.	Paride.

Sing.	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*
N. Sappho,	Manto,	Clio,	Pallas,
G. Sapphus,	Mantus,	Clius,	Pallantis,
D. Sappho,	Manto,	Clio,	Pallanti,
A. Sappho,	Manto,	Clio,	Pallantem, *or* en,
V. Sappho,	Manto,	Clio,	Palla,
A. Sappho.	Manto.	Clio.	Pallante.

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Problema,	Problemata,
G. Problematis,	Problematum,
D. Problemati,	Problematis *or* Problematibus,
A. Problema,	Problemata,
V. Problema,	Problemata,
A. Problemate.	Problematis, *or* Problematibus.

In the ſame manner are declined all Greek neuters in *ma*; as, *poema, thema, ænigma*, &c.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
G. Jurisjurandi,	Juriumjurandorum,
D. Jurijurando,	Juribusjurandis,
A. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
V. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
A. Jurejurando.	Juribusjurandis.

If the *firſt part* of two nouns compounded, is in any caſe but the nominative, then the latter only is declined; as,

Sing.	Sing.
N. Juriſconſultum,	Senatûſconſultum,
G. Juriſconſulti,	Senatûſconſulti,
D. Juriſconſulto,	Senatûſconſulto,
A. Juriſconſultum,	Senatûſconſultum,
V. Juriſconſultum,	Senatûſconſultum,
A. Juriſconſulto.	Senatûſconſulto.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.
N. Domus,	Domus,	N. Jeſus,
G. Domi, *and* Domus,	Domorum, *and* Domuum,	G. Jeſu,
D. Domui *and* Domo.	Domibus,	D. Jeſu,
A. Domum,	Domos, *and* Domus,	A. Jeſum,
V. Domus,	Domus,	V. Jeſu,
A. Domo.	Domibus.	A. Jeſu.

Fifth Declension.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Reſpublica,	Reſpublicæ,
G. Reipublicæ,	Rerumpublicarum,
D. Reipublicæ,	Rebuſpublicis,
A. Rempublicam,	Reſpublicas,
V. Reſpublica,	Reſpublicæ,
A. Republica.	Rebuſpublicis.

N. B. To ſuſtain the character of a critical ſcholar, the ſtudent muſt underſtand all the variety of irregular nouns; in underſtanding which, he will gain ſome aſſiſtance from Section V, of the Appendix.

PRONOUNS,

As the term imports, are words that are uſed inſtead of nouns, to which they refer. As, iſte eſt *puer*, *qui* prelectionem neglexit; this is the *boy*, *that* neglected his leſſon. Here, the pronoun, *qui*, is uſed inſtead of the noun, *puer*.

There are nineteen pronouns: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *iſte*, *ipſe*, *is*, *hic*, *quis*, *qui*, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *cujus*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*, and *cujas*.

Ego, *tu*, and *ſui* are pronoun ſubſtantives; the others are pronoun adjectives.

Declension of Pronouns.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Ego, *I*,	N. Nos, *We*,
G. Mei, *of me*,	G. Noſtrum, *or* noſtri, *of us*,
D. Mihi, *to me*,	D. Nobis, *to us*,
A. Me, *me*,	A. Nos, *us*,
V. —, —,*	V. —, —,
A. Me, *by me*.	A. Nobis, *by us*.

Sing.

* The horizontal ſtroke is evidence that the caſe, where it is uſed, is wanting.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Tu, *thou*,	N. Vos, *you*,
G. Tui, *of thee*,	G. Veſtrum, *or* veſtri, *of you*,
D. Tibi, *to thee*,	D. Vobis, *to you*,
A. Te, *thee*,	A. Vos, *you*,
V. Tu, *O thou*,	V. Vos, *O you*,
A. Te, *by thee*.	A. Vobis, *by you*.

Sing. and *Plur.*

N. ——, ——,	A. Se, *himſelf*,
G. Sui, *of himſelf*,	V. ——, ——,
D. Sibi, *to himſelf*,	A. Se, *by himſelf*.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
	M.	F. N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ille,	illa, illud,	Illi,	illæ,	illa,
G.	Illius,		Illorum,	illarum,	illorum,
D.	Illi,		Illis,		
A.	Illum,	illam, illud,	Illos,	illas,	illa,
V.	Ille,	illa,* illud,	Illi,	illæ,	illa,
A.	Illo,	illa, illo.	Illis.		

N. B. In the ſame manner are declined *iſte* and *ipſe*; excepting, that *ipſe* makes *ipſum*, in the neuter gender of the *nom. acc.* and *voc.* ſing.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
N.	Hic,	hæc, hoc,	Hi,	hæ,	hæc,
G.	Hujus,		Horum,	harum,	horum,
D.	Huic,		His,		
A.	Hunc,	hanc, hoc,	Hos,	has,	hæc,
V.	Hic,	hæc†, hoc,	Hi,	hæ,	hæc,
A.	Hoc,	hac, hoc.	His.		

Sing.			*Plur.*		
N.	Is,	ea, id,	Ii,	eæ,	ea,
G.	Ejus,		Eorum,	earum,	eorum,
D.	Ei,		Iis, *or* eis,		
A.	Eum,	eam, id,	Eos,	eas,	ea,
V.	——,	——, ——,	——,	——,	——,
A.	Eo,	ea, eo.	Iis, *or* eis.		

Sing.

* *O nox illa,* pene æternas huic urbi tenebras *attuliſti.*
CICERO pro FLACC.

† Eſto nunc, Sol, teſtis, et *hæc* mihi *terra* precanti.—Æn. 12. l. 176.

	Sing.	*Plur.*
N.	Qui, quæ, quod,	Qui, quæ, quæ,
G.	Cujus,	Quorum, quarum, quorum,
D.	Cui,	Quibus, *or* queis,
A.	Quem, quam, quod,	Quos, quas, quæ,
V.	——, ——, ——,	——, ——, ——
A.	Quo, quâ, quo.	Quibus, *or* queis.

This pronoun makes also *qui* in the *abl. sing.* and *plur.* and then is of any gender. The pronoun *quis* is declined like *qui*, only it makes, sometimes, *quid*, in *nom.* and *accu. sing. neut. gend.*

	Sing.	*Plur.*
N.	Meus, mea, meum,	Mei, meæ, mea,
G.	Mei, meæ, mei,	Meorum, mearum, meorum,
D.	Meo, meæ, meo,	Meis,
A.	Meum, meam, meum,	Meos, meas, mea,
V.	Mi, mea, meum,	Mei, meæ, mea,
A.	Meo, mea, meo.	Meis.

In the same manner are declined *tuus* and *suus*; wanting, however, the *voc. sing.* and *plur.*

	Sing.	*Plur.*
N.	Noster, tra, trum,	Nostri, træ, tra,
G.	Nostri, ræ, ri,	Nostrorum, rarum, rorum,
D.	Nostro, ræ, ro,	Nostris, ris, ris,
A.	Nostrum, ram, rum,	Nostros, ras, ra,
V.	Noster, tra, trum,	Nostri, træ, tra,
A.	Nostro, ra, ro.	Nostris, ris, ris.

The vocative case of *vester* is wanting. In all other respects, it is declined like *noster*.

Cujus makes only *cuja, cujam, cujum.*

Nostras, Vestras, and *Cujas* are called gentiles; because they express relation to nations, countries, societies, and parties. They are declined in manner following:

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Noſtras,	Noſtrates, noſtratia,
G. Noſtratis,	Noſtratium,
D. Noſtrati,	Noſtratibus,
A. Noſtratem, noſtras,	Noſtrates, noſtratia,
V. Noſtras,	Noſtrates, noſtratia,
A. Noſtrate, *or* noſtrati.	Noſtratibus.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Idem, eadem, idem,	Iidem, eædem, eadem,
G. Ejuſdem,	Eorundem, earundem, eorundem,
D. Eidem,	Eiſdem, *or* iiſdem,
A. Eundem, eandem, idem,	Eoſdem, eaſdem, eadem,
V. Idem, eadem, idem,	Iidem, eædem, eadem,
A. Eodem, eadem, eodem,	Eiſdem, *or* iiſdem.

Sing.

N. Quidam,	quædam,	quoddam, *or* quiddam,
G. Cujuſdam,	cujuſdam,	cujuſdam,
D. Cuidam,	cuidam,	cuidam,
A. Quendam,	quandam,	quoddam, *or* quiddam,

This pronoun, in the Gen. Plur. makes,

Quorundam, quarundam, quorundam.

In the other caſes there is nothing particular.

N. *Sing.*	G.
Quiſnam, quænam, quodnam, *or* quidnam;	Cujuſnam.
Quiſpiam, quæpiam, quodpiam, *or* quidpiam;	Cujuſpiam.
Quiſquam, quæquam, quodquam, *or* quidquam;	Cujuſquam.
Quiſque, quæque, quodque, *or* quidque;	Cujuſque.
Quiſquis, ———, quidquid, *or* quicquid;	Cujuſcujus.

The terminations of the other caſes, *ſing.* and *plur.* the pupil may eaſily make familiar to his mind. He will obſerve, however, that *quiſquis* has no *feminine*, in any caſe, or number; and no neuter gender; the *nom.* and *accu.* excepted.

Quiſquam has, ſometimes, *quicquam* for *quidquam*. The *acc. ſing.* is *quenquam*, in the *maſ. gend.* It has no *fem.* The *plur.* is ſeldom uſed.

The

The *compounds* of *qui* are thus declined :

N.	*Sing.*	
Quicunque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque.
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quodlibet *or* quidlibet.
Quivis,	quævis,	quodvis, *or* quidvis.

The other cases are declined according to the terminations of *qui*. As, *G.* Cujuscunque, cujuslibet, cujusvis, &c. *D.* Cuicunque, cuilibet, cuivis, &c.

These five, *Aliquis, Ecquis, Nequis, Numquis*, and *Siquis*, are declined like *quis*. But in the *nom. sing. fem.* they make *qua*. They also make *qua*, in the *nom.* and *acc. plur. neut. gend.* In these exceptions, *ecquis* makes both *ecquæ* and *ecqua*.

The compound pronouns, generally, make *quibus* and not *queis*, in the *dat.* and *abl. plur.*

Excepting *quisque, quilibet, aliquis*, and *unusquisque*, the other compound pronouns want the *vocative*.

Unusquisque makes, in the *gen. sing. uniuscujusque ;* and *unicuique*, in the *dat.* The other cases are plain.

Iste and *hic*, compounded, make, in *nom. sing.* Isthic, isthæc, isthoc, *or* isthuc. *Acc.* Isthunc, isthanc, isthoc, *or* isthuc. *Abl.* Isthoc, isthac, isthoc. In *nom.* and *acc. plur. neut.* Isthæc.

Ecce and *is*, compounded, make *eccum* and *eccam* in *acc. sing.* And *eccos, eccas*, in *acc. plur.*

Ecce and *ille* make *ellum, ellam*, and *ellos, ellas*, in the accusatives.

The noun, *modus*, is often used in composition with the pronouns, *quis, iste, hic*, and *is*. And when thus compounded, they are used, in the *gen. sing.* only. *G. Cujusmodi ; istiusmodi ; hujusmodi ; ejusmodi.*

ejuſmodi. Sometimes the particle *ce* intervenes; as *hujuſcemodi*.

The enclitic adjections, *met*, *te*, *ſe*, *pte*, and *cine*, added to pronouns, make them more emphatical. As, *egomet*, *tute*, *hujuſce*, *meapte*, and *hiccine*.

Pronouns have three perſons and three genders, in both numbers.

Ego and *nos* are of the firſt perſon.

Tu and *vos* are of the ſecond perſon.

All the other pronouns, the nouns, participles, and adjectives uſed ſubſtantively, are of the third perſon.

But *iſte* and *qui* are, by the beſt authors, applied to any perſon.

The prepoſition *cum* is generally put after *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *qui*, *quo*, and *quibus*. As, *mecum*, *tecum*, *ſecum*, *nobiſcum*, *vobiſcum*, *quicum*, *quocum*, *quibuſcum*, in the *abl*.

RELATIVE pronouns are theſe; *qui*, *idem*, *is*, *hic*, *ille*, and *iſte*.

POSSESSIVE pronouns are theſe; *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, and *veſter*.

PRIMITIVE pronouns are theſe, *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *iſte*, *hic*, and *is*. They are often uſed as DEMONSTRATIVE pronouns.

ADJECTIVES

Are words, that expreſs the qualities and accidents of *perſons*, *actions*, and *things*.

They are ever connected with nouns, in number, caſe, and gender; except when they are uſed in the nature of nouns.

Adjectives of three terminations, have their *firſt* termination ſimilar to the *ſecond* declenſion of nouns,

nouns, *masc. gend.* Their *second* termination is similar to the *first* declension of nouns; and the *third* termination is similar to the *second* declension of nouns, in the *neut. gender.*

Three Terminations.

Adjectives, that end in *us*, in the *nom. sing.* are declined, like *durus*, hard.

	Sing.			*Plur.*		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Durus,	a,	um,	Duri,	æ,	a,
G.	Duri,	æ,	i,	Durorum,	arum,	orum,
D.	Duro,	æ,	o,	Duris,	is,	is,
A.	Durum,	am,	um,	Duros,	as,	a,
V.	Dure,	a,	um,	Duri,	æ,	a,
A.	Duro,	a,	o.	Duris,	is,	is.

Those, that end in *er*, in the *nom. sing.* are declined, like *sacer*, holy.

	Sing.			*Plur.*		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Sacer,	ra,	rum,	Sacri,	ræ,	ra,
G.	Sacri,	ræ,	ri,	Sacrorum,	arum,	orum,
D.	Sacro,	ræ,	ro,	Sacris,	ris,	ris,
A.	Sacrum,	am,	um,	Sacros,	ras,	ra,
V.	Sacer,	ra,	rum,	Sacri,	ræ,	ra,
A.	Sacro,	ra,	ro.	Sacris,	ris,	ris.

N. B. Some adjectives, that have *e*, in the *masc. sing.* retain it, in the *fem.* and *neut.* and all compounds, in *ger* and *fer*. The retention of *e*, lengthens the word one syllable. As, *tener, tenera, tenerum.*

N. B. All participles, ending in *us*, are declined, like *durus*. As, *amatus, amata, amatum*, &c.

Some adjectives make their *gen.* in *ius*; and dative in *i*; and are declined, like

UNUS.

Sing.				*Plur.*		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Unus,	a,	um.	Uni,	æ,	a.
G.	Unius,	ius,	ius.	Unorum,	arum,	orum.
D.	Uni,	i,	i.	Unis,	is,	is.
A.	Unum,	am,	um.	Unos,	as,	a.
V.	Une,	a,	um.	Uni,	æ,	a.
A.	Uno,	a,	o.	Unis,	is,	is.

In like manner are declined *Alius*, *Alter*, *Neuter*, *Nullus*, *Solus*, *Totus*, *Ullus*, *Uter* and its compounds; as *Uterque*, *Uterlibet*, *Utervis*, and *Alteruter*. Alius, alter, neuter, nullus, ullus, uter and its compounds, have no *voc.* *Alius* has the *gen. fing.* in *alius* not *aliius*. *The neut. fing.* is *aliud*, not *alium*.

Unus is never uſed in the *plur. num.* but when joined with a noun, that wants the *fing.* As, *unæ literæ; una moenia;* or when the noun comprehends ſeveral particulars. As, *una veſtimenta*, one ſuit of clothes. PLAUTUS.

Ambo and *duo* are thus declined:

Plur.				*Plur.*		
N.	Ambo,	æ,	o.	A.	Ambos, o,	as, o.
G.	Amborum,	arum,	orum.	V.	Ambo,	æ, o.
D.	Ambobus,	abus,	obus.	A.	Ambobus,	abus, obus.

Adjectives of TWO TERMINATIONS, are declined like nouns of the third declenſion. The *firſt* is *maſ.* and *fem.* the *ſecond* is neuter gender.

Sing.		*Plur.*	
N.	Dulcis, e.	N.	Dulces, ia.
G.	Dulcis, is.	G.	Dulcium, ium.
D.	Dulci, i.	D.	Dulcibus, ibus.
A.	Dulcem, e.	A.	Dulces, ia.
V.	Dulcis, e.	V.	Dulces, ia.
A.	Dulci, *or* e.*	A.	Dulcibus, ibus.

COMPARATIVE

* All genders.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

	Sing.		*Plur.*	
N.	Major,	majus,	Majores,	majora.
G.	Majoris,	majoris.	Majorum,	majorum.
D.	Majori,	majori.	Majoribus,	majoribus.
A.	Majorem,	majus.	Majores,	majora.
V.	Major,	majus.	Majores,	majora.
A.	Majore, *or*	majori.†	Majoribus,	majoribus.

The following adjectives; *acer, alacer, campeſter, celer, celeber, equeſter, paluſter, pedeſter, ſaluber,* and *ſilveſter,* make their *maſ.* in *nom.* and *voc.* either in *er* or *is,* indifferently. Their *fem.* ever in *is,* and *neut.* in *e.*

Sing.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	Acer, *or* acris,	acris,	acre.
G.	Acris,	acris,	acris.
D.	Acri,	acri,	acri.
A.	Acrem,	acrem,	acre.
V.	Acer, *or* acris,	acris,	acre.
A.	Acri,	acri,	acri.

The others are formed, in the ſame manner. Their *plurals* are declined, like the plural of *dulcis.*

Adjectives of two terminations make the *gen. plur.* in *ium,* and the *nom. acc.* and *voc. neut. gend.* in *ia.*

The compounds of *ceps, fex, pes,* and *corpor,* make the *gen. plur.* in *um.* As, *artifex, bipes, princeps, tricorpor.*

Comparative adjectives ever make the *gen. plur.* in *um,* and the *nom. acc.* and *voc.* in *a.*

Adjectives of ONE TERMINATION, in the *nom. ſing.* are declined, like nouns of the third declenſion, of both the *maſ.* and *neut. gend.*

Sing.

† All genders.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. Capax.	Capaces, capacia.
G. Capacis,	Capacium.
D. Capaci,	Capacibus.
A. Capacem, capax.	Capaces, capacia.
V. Capax,	Capaces, capacia.
A. Capaci, *or* capace.*	Capacibus.

N. B. Participles of the *preſent time*, are varied in this declenſion. As, N. *Amans*, G. *Amantis*, D. *Amanti*, &c.

The following adjectives form the *gen. plur.* in *um : Compos, conſors, degener, dives, hoſpes, impos, inops, juvenes, pauper, ſenex, ſoſpes, ſupplex, ſuperſtes, uber*, and *vigil.*

Theſe adjectives are ſeldom uſed, in the *neut. gend.*

Par makes abl. ſing. *pari ;* and *plus* makes *plure.* The gen. plur. is *plurium ;* and the nom. acc. and voc. plur. is *plura*, or *pluria.*

The participle of this declenſion, that is uſed in the *abl. abſolute*, generally ends in *e.* As, Auguſto regnante, Auguſtus reigning.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have two degrees of compariſon only, the *comparative* and *ſuperlative.*

An adjective, in its poſitive ſtate, admits no compariſon ; as *dulcis*, ſweet. This ſtate expreſſes the ſimple quality of a thing, without increaſing, or decreaſing. Three apples may be placed together ; of which, the *firſt* may be *dulce*, ſweet ; the *ſecond*, may be *dulcius*, ſweeter ; and the *third* may be *dulciſſimum*, ſweeteſt.

Hence,

* All genders.

Hence, although adjectives have two degrees of comparison *only*, yet they may have *three states*. As,

Pos.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Durus,	durior,	duriſſimus.
Hard,	*harder,*	*hardeſt,*
Mollis,	mollior,	molliſſimus.
Soft,	*ſofter,*	*ſofteſt.*

FORMATION.

1. If the adjective end in *us*, in the *nom. ſing.* the comparative degree is made, by adding *or* to the *gen. ſing.* for the *maſ.* and *fem. gend.* and *us* for the *neut.* As, *gen.* duri ; durior, durius. The Superlative degree is made, by adding *ſſimus*, to the *gen. ſing.* As, *gen.* duri ; duriſſimus.

2. If the adjective end in *is*, in the *nom. ſing.* the comparative degree is formed, by adding *or* to the *dat. ſing.* for the *maſ.* and *fem.* and *us*, for the *neut.* As, *dat.* dulci ; dulcior, dulcius. The ſuperlative is formed, by adding *ſſimus* ; as, *dat.* dulci ; dulciſſimus.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. If the *nom. ſing.* end in *er*, the comparative is regular ; but the ſuperlative is formed by the addition of *rimus ;* as, pauper, ——, pauperrimus.

2. The following adjectives, ending in *is*, in the *nom. ſing.* have their comparatives regular ; but they make their ſuperlatives, by rejecting *is* from the *nom.* in its poſitive *ſtate*, and adding *limus.*

Pos.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Agilis,	agilior, us,	agillimus.
Docilis,	docilior, us,	docillimus.
Facilis,	facilior, us,	facillimus.
Gracilis,	gracilior, us,	gracillimus.
Humilis,	humilior, us,	humillimus.
Imbecilis,	imbecilior, us,	imbecillimus.
Similis,	ſimilior, us,	ſimillimus.

3. The compounds of *dicus*, *ficus*, *loquus*, and *volus*, have their comparatives, in *entior*; and superlatives, in *entiſſimus*.

Poſ.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Benedicus,	benedicentior,	benedicentiſſimus.
Maleficus,	maleficentior,	maleficentiſſimus.
Benevolus,	benevolentior,	benevolentiſſimus.
Magniloquus,	magniloquentior,	magniloquentiſſimus.

4. When a vowel precedes the *nom.* in *us*, the comparatives and ſuperlatives are, generally, formed by the adverbs: *admodum*, *apprime*, *inſigniter*, *magis*, *maxime*, *mire*, *perquam*, and *valde*.

Poſ.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Pius,	magis pius,	maxime pius.

5. *Per* and *præ* in compoſition with an adjective, are often uſed to denote the ſuperlative degree. As, *pergratus*, very agreeable; *prægravis*, very heavy.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Of theſe, ſome want the *poſitive* ſtate; others have no *comparative degree*; and the *ſuperlative* is formed not according to any of the preceding rules.

Poſ.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Bonus.	melior,	optimus.
———	citior,	citimus.
———	diutior,	diutiſſimus.
Dives,	ditior,	ditiſſimus.
Externus,	exterior,	extremus, *or* extimus.
Inferus,	inferior,	infimus, *or* imus,
Intus,	interior,	intimus.
Magnus,	major,	maximus.
Malus,	pejor,	peſſimus.
Multus,	plus. N.	plurimus.
———	nequior,	nequiſſimus.
———	prior,	primus.

Poſ.

Pos.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Parvus,	minor,	minimus.
Posterus,	posterior,	postremus, *or* posthumus.
———	proprior,	proximus.
Superus,	superior,	supremus, *or* summus.
———	ulterior,	ultimus.
Vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus.

Defectives.

Pos.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Adolescens,	adolescentiōr,	——— ———.
———	deterior,	deterrimus.
Communis,	communior,	——— ———.
Fidus,	——— ——,	fidissimus.
Inclytus,	———,	inclytissimus.
Meritus,	———,	meritissimus.
Novus,	———,	novissimus.
Opimus,	opimior,	——— ———.
———	ocyor,	ocyssimus.
———	potior,	potissimus.
Senex,	senior,	———.
Sinister,	finisterior,	———.

The following are seldom used; assiduor, egregissimus, exiguissimus, ipsissimus, mirificissimus, multissimus, perpetuissimus, pientissimus, *or* piissimus, tuissimus.

Cinædior, Neronior, and Poenior are corruptly used from *Cinædo*, *Nerone*, and *Poeno*.

Participles in *dus* and *rus* have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

Adjectives, that end in *bundus*, *imus*, *inus*, *ivus*, and *orus*, have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

Numeral and ordinal adjectives, and these, *almus*, *calvus*, *claudus*, *delirus*, *egenus*, *eternus*, *magnanimus*, *mirus*, *memor*, *salvus*, *rudis*, and *vulgaris*, have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

VERBS

VERBS

Are a part of ſpeech, that ſignify the *being*, or *acting*, of perſons and things.

The Latin language makes uſe of four different kinds of verbs; *active*, *paſſive*, *deponent*, and *neuter*.

It has two *voices*; the *active voice*, which ends in *o*; as *amo*, I love: The *paſſive voice*, which ends in *or*; as *amor*, I am loved.

The *active verb* expreſſes an action, that terminates on a ſubſequent object, either expreſſed or underſtood. As, *ſcribo literas*, I write letters. Here the action of *writing* terminates on the object, *letters*.

A *verb paſſive* expreſſes an action that is done to the nominative word, by one perſon, or thing, to another perſon, or thing. As, *Cæſar* occiſus fuit Bruto, *Cæſar* was killed by Brutus. The agent to a paſſive verb is ſometimes expreſſed, and ſometimes underſtood; the agent is ever in the *dative*, or *ablative*, caſe.

Verbs deponent end like verbs paſſive; and yet have either an active ſignification; as, *ſequor*, I follow; or a neuter ſignification; as, *glorior*, I boaſt.

A verb neuter expreſſes the ſimple ſtate, or exiſtence, of a perſon, or thing. As, *Sum*, I am; *Palleſco*, I grow pale; *Sedeo*, I ſit.

MODE is the manner of expreſſing the *doing*, or *acting*, of perſons, or things, of which there are four: The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Conjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

When the ſimple exiſtence of an action is declared, the verb is put in the *Indicative mode*; as, *ſcribit*, he writes.

A command puts the verb in the *Imperative mode*; as *ſcribe*; write thou. This mode may be called the *cammanding mode*. When

When an action is *contingent*, or *doubtful*; or when *power, obligation, duty, inclination*, and *liberty* are expreſſed by the verb, it is then put in the *Conjunctive mode*. As, *ſi amem*, if I love.

The *Infinitive mode* expreſſes *being* and *acting* without any limitation whatever. As, *amare*, to love.

To expreſs the different times, in which actions are done, the Latins make uſe of ſix different *times: The preſent time, the imperfect time, the perfect time, the pluperfect time, the firſt future time*, and the *ſecond future time*.

The *preſent time* expreſſes the preſent doing of an action. As, *ſcribo*, I write, or am writing.

The *imperfect time* expreſſes an action, that was doing while ſome other action paſſed. As, *faciebat pennam*, he made a pen.

The *perfect time* ſpeaks of an action already paſſed and completed. As, *audivi*, I have heard.

The *pluperfect time* expreſſes an action, that was finiſhed prior to the finiſhing of ſome other action mentioned, in the ſentence. As, hi pueri *legerant* prelectiones, antequam preceptor *veniſſet*.

The *firſt future time* expreſſes an action, that is to take place hereafter. As, de officio *monebo* eos, I ſhall admoniſh them of their duty.

The *ſecond future time* expreſſes an action, that will be accompliſhed, when ſome future event ſhall be preſent. As, finem legendi Virgilium *fecerit*, coenandi tempore; at *ſupper time*, he *will have made* an end of reading Virgil.

Verbs, like pronouns, have three perſons, in both numbers. As, *ego amo, tu amas, ille amat. Nos amamus, vos amatis, illi amant.*

GERUNDS

Are verbal nouns, having both an active and

passive signification. They may be called nouns of the second declension, neuter gender. As such, they are complete in all their cases, except the vocative; and are thus declined:

N. Amandum;	*loving,*	or	*being loved.*
G. Amandi;	*of loving,*	or	*of being loved.*
D. Amando;	*for loving,*	or	*for being loved.*
A. Amandum;	*loving,*	or	*being loved.*
V. ——————;			
A. Amando;	*in loving,*	or	*in being loved.*

SUPINES

May be called verbal nouns, of which there are two; *amatum*, and *amatu*.* The first ends in *um*, and hath an active signification; as, *amatum*, to love. The second ends in *u*, and hath a passive signification; as, *amatu*, to be loved.

As the neuter verb, SUM, is often an auxiliary, let it be, first, committed to memory.

DECLINED.

Pres.	*Per.*	*Inf.*	*Part.*
Sum,	fui,	esse,	futurus.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing. Sum,	*I am,*	
Es,	*thou art,*	
Est.	*he is.*	
		Plur.

* "The supine in *um* is a substantive noun in the accusative of the fourth declension; and governed by *ad* or *in* understood. This *Supine*, with the verb *iri* constitutes the future of the infinitive passive, and the supine being a substantive noun never varies its termination."

"The Supine in *u* is a substantive noun of the fourth declension, in the ablative, and governed by *in*, *e*, or *ex*, understood."

JOHN MAIR, A. M.

Plur.	Sūmus,	*We are,*
	Eſtis,	*you are,*
	Sunt.	*they are.*

IMPERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Eram,	*I was,*
	Ēras,	*thou waſt,*
	Erat.	*he was.*
Plur.	Erāmus,	*We were,*
	Eratis,	*you were,*
	Erant.	*they were.*

PERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Fui,	*I have been,*
	Fuiſti,	*thou haſt been,*
	Fuit.	*he has been.*
Plur.	Fuimus,	*We have been,*
	Fuiſtis,	*you have been,*
	Fuērunt, or fuēre.	*they have been.*

PLUPERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Fueram,	*I had been,*
	Fueras,	*thou hadſt been,*
	Fuerat.	*he had been.*
Plur.	Fuerāmus,	*We had been,*
	Fuerātis,	*you had been,*
	Fuerănt.	*they had been.*

FIRST FUTURE.

Sing.	Ēro,	*I ſhall,* or *will be,*
	Eris,	*thou ſhalt,* or *wilt be,*
	Erit.	*he ſhall,* or *will be.*
Plur.	Erīmus,	*We ſhall,* or *will be,*
	Erītis,	*you ſhall,* or *will be,*
	Erunt.	*they ſhall,* or *will be.*

SECOND FUTURE.

Sing.	Fuero,	*I ſhall have been,*
	Fueris,	*thou ſhalt have been,*
	Fuerit.	*he ſhall have been.*

Plur.

Plur.	Fuerimus,	*We ſhall have been,*
	Fueritis,	*you ſhall have been,*
	Fuerint.	*they ſhall have been.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing.	Es, eſto; eſto.	*Be thou; let him be.*
Plur.	Eſte, eſtote; ſunto.	*Be you; let them be.*

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing.	Sim,	*I can be,*
	Sis,	*thou can be,*
	Sit.	*he can be.*
Plur.	Sīmus,	*We can be,*
	Sītis,	*you can be,*
	Sint.	*they can be.*

IMPERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Eſſem,	*I might be,*
	Eſſes,	*thou might be,*
	Eſſet.	*he might be.*
Plur.	Eſſēmus,	*We might be,*
	Eſſētis,	*you might be,*
	Eſſent.	*they might be.*

PERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Fuĕrim,	*I may have been,*
	Fuĕris,	*thou may have been,*
	Fuĕrit.	*he may have been.*
Plur.	Fuerĭmus,	*We may have been.*
	Fuerĭtis,	*you may have been,*
	Fuĕrint.	*they may have been.*

PLUPERFECT TIME.

Sing.	Fuiſſem,	*I might have been,*
	Fuiſſes,	*thou might have been,*
	Fuiſſet.	*he might have been.*
Plur.	Fuiſſēmus,	*We might have been,*
	Fuiſſētis,	*you might have been,*
	Fuiſſent.	*they might have been.*

FIRST

FIRST FUTURE.

Sing.	Ero,	*I shall be,*
	Eris,	*thou shall be,*
	Erit.	*he shall be.*
Plur.	Erīmus,	*We shall be,*
	Eritis,	*you shall be,*
	Erunt.	*they shall be.*

SECOND FUTURE.

Sing.	Fuĕro,	*I shall have been,*
	Fuĕris,	*thou shall have been.*
	Fuĕrit.	*he shall have been.*
Plur.	Fuerīmus,	*We shall have been,*
	Fueritis,	*you shall have been,*
	Fuĕrint.	*they shall have been.*

N. B. Conjunctions implying *doubt*, or conditionality, put verbs in the *Conjunctive Mode*. The Latins have no distinct ending either for the *optative*, or *potential Mode*. When *power*, *duty*, *obligation*, *liberty*, or *inclination* are expressed, the verb is used, in the *Conjunctive Mode*, with these auxiliaries, in English: *May*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *should*, *would*, and *can*.

INFINITIVE MODE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. and *Imp.* Esse; *to be.*	*
Per. and *Plup.* Fuisse; *to have been.*	Futurus.

1. *Fut.* Futurum esse; *to be about to be.*
2. *Fut.* Futurum fuisse; *to have been about to be.*

REGULAR VERBS.

Of these there are four conjugations, both in the active and passive voices.

The { First / Second / Third / Fourth } hath { ā long before *re* & *ri*, / ē long before *re* & *ri*, / ĕ short before *re*, / ī long before *re* & *ri*, } in the infinitive.

* From this verb is formed the participle *ens*; but it is used by metaphysicians only.

ACTIVE VOICE.

DECLINED.

Pref.	*Per.*	*Inf.*	*Sup.*
1. Amo,	amāre,	amavi,	amātum.
2. Doceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum.
3. Lego,	legĕre,	legi,	lectum.
4. Audio,	audīre,	audivi,	auditum.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Time.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	I love,	*thou loveſt,*	*he loves.*	*We love,*	*ye love,*	*they love.*
1.	Amo,	as,	at.	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
2.	Doceo,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
3.	Lego,	is,	it.	ĭmus,	ĭtis,	unt.*
4.	Audio,	is,	it.	īmus,	ītis,	iunt.

Imperfect Time.

	Sing.			Plur.		
	I loved, &c.			*We loved,* &c.		
1.	Amābam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	ba[illegible].
2.	Docēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	[illegible].
3.	Legēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	[illegible].
4.	Audiēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	ant.

P[illegible]VE

* Verbs, in *io* of the third conjugation, are conjugated like Lego and Legor, except the following.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Sing.			*Present Time.*	*Plur.*	
3. Fugio,	is,	it.	Fugimus,	itis,	iunt.

Imperfect Time.

3. Fugiebam,	iebas,	iebat.	Fugiebamus,	iebatis,	iebant.

First Future.

3. Fugiam,	ies,	iet.	Fugiemus,	ietis,	ient.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

3. Fuge,	ito;	ito.	Fugite,	itote;	iunto.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

3. Fugiam,	ias,	iat,	Fugiamus,	iatis,	iant,

PASSIVE VOICE.

DECLINED.

Pref.	*Inf.*	*Per.*
1. Amor,	amāri,	amātus ſum, *or* fui.
2. Doceor,	docēri,	doctus ſum, *or* fui.
3. Legor,	legi,	lectus ſum, *or* fui.
4. Audior,	audīri,	audītus ſum, *or* fui.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Time.

Sing. *I am loved, &c.*			Plur. *We are loved, &c.*		
1. Amor,	āris *or* āre,	atur.	āmur,	amĭni,	antur.
2. Doceor,	ēris *or* ēre,	ētur.	ēmur,	emĭni,	entur.
3. Legor,	ĕris *or* ĕre,	ĭtur.	ĭmur,	ĭmini,	untur.*
4. Audior,	īris *or* īre,	ītur.	īmur,	imĭni,	iuntur.

Imperfect Time.

Sing. *I was loved, &c.*			Plur. *We were loved, &c.*		
1. Amābar,	āris *or* āre,	ātur.	bāmur,	bamĭni,	bantur.
2. Docēbar,	āris *or* āre,	ātur.	bāmur,	bamĭni,	bantur.
3. Legēbar,	āris *or* āre,	ātur.	bāmur,	bamĭni,	bantur.
4. Audiēbar,	āris *or* āre,	ātur.	bāmur,	bamĭni,	bantur.

ACTIVE

* INDICATIVE MODE.

Sing.	*Preſent Time.*	*Plur.*
3 Fugior, eris *or* ere, itur.	Fugimur, imini, iuntur.	

Imperfect Time.

3. Fugiebar, iebaris *or* iebare, iebatur. | iebamur, iebamini, iebantur.

Firſt Future.

3. Fugiar, ieris *or* iere, ietur. | Fugiemur, iemini, ientur.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

3. Fugere, itor; itor. | Fugimini; iuntor.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Preſent Time.

3. Fugiar, iaris *or* iare, iatur. | Fugiamur, iamini, iantur.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Perfect Time.

Sing. *I have loved, &c.*			Plur. *We have loved, &c.*
1. Amāvi,			
2. Docui,			
3. Legi,	ĭsti,	ĭt.	ĭmus, ĭstis, ērunt *or* ēre.
4. Audīvi,			

Pluperfect Time.

Sing. *I had loved, &c.*			Plur. *We had loved, &c.*
1. Amavĕram,			
2. Docuĕram,			
3. Legĕram,	ras,	rat.	rāmus, rātis, rant.
4. Audivĕram,			

First Future.

Sing. *I shall love, &c.*			Plur. *We shall love, &c.*
1. Amābo,			
2. Docēbo,	bis,	bit.	bĭmus, bĭtis, bunt.
3. Legam,	es,	et.	ēmus, ētis, ent.
4. Audiam,	ies,	iet.	iēmus, iētis, ient.

Second Future.

Sing. *I shall have loved, &c.*			Plur. *We shall have loved, &c.*
1. Amavĕro,			
2. Docuĕro,			
3. Legĕro,	ĕris,	ĕrit.	erīmus, erītis, ĕrint
4. Audivĕro,			

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. *Love, or love thou, &c.*			Plur. *Love ye, &c.*		
1. Ama,	āto;	āto.	āte,	atōte;	anto.
2. Doce,	ēto;	ēto.	ēte,	etōte;	ento.
3. Lege,	ĭto;	ĭto.	ĭte,	itōte;	unto.
4. Audi,	īto;	īto.	īte,	itōte;	iunto.

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

Perfect Time.

	Sing. *I have been loved, &c.*			Plur. *We have been loved, &c.*		
1. Amātus, 2. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	ſum, *or* fui;	es, *or* fuiſti;	eſt, *or* fuit.	i ſŭmus, *or* fuĭmus;	i eſtis, *or* fuiſtis;	i ſunt, fuērunt, *or* fuēre.

Pluperfect Time.

	Sing. *I had been loved, &c.*			Plur. *We had been loved, &c.*		
1. Amātus, 3. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	ĕram, *or* fuĕram;	eras, *or* fueras;	erat, *or* fuerat.	i erāmus, *or* fuĕramus;	i erātis, *or* fuerātis;	i erant, *or* fuĕrant.

Firſt Future.

	Sing. *I ſhall be loved, &c.*			Plur. *We ſhall be loved, &c.*		
1. Amābor, 2. Docēbor,	bĕris *or* bĕre,		bĭtur.	bĭmur,	bimĭni,	buntur.
3. Legar,	ēris *or* ēre,		ētur.	ēmur,	emĭni,	entur.
4. Audiar,	iēris *or* iēre,		iētur.	iēmur,	iemĭni,	ientur.

Second Future.

	Sing. *I ſhall have loved, &c.*			Plur. *We ſhall have loved, &c.*		
1. Amātus, 2. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	ero,	eris,	erit.	erĭmus,	erĭtis,	erunt.

Imperative Mode.

	Sing. *Let thee be loved, &c.*			Plur. *Let you be loved, &c.*	
1. Amāre,	ātor;		ātor.	amĭni,	antor.
2. Decēre,	ētor;		ētor.	emĭni,	entor.
3. Legĕre,	ĭtor;		ĭtor.	imĭni,	untur.
4. Audīre,	ītor;		ītor.	imĭni,	iuntur.

ACTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

Sing. *I can love, &c.*			Plur. *We can love, &c.*		
1. Amem,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
2. Doceam,	eas,	eat.	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
3. Legam,	as,	at.	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
4. Audiam,	ias,	iat.	iāmus,	iātis,	iant.

Imperfect Time.

Sing. *I might love, &c.*		Plur. *We might love, &c.*
1. Amārem,		
2. Docērem,	res, ret.	rēmus, rētis, rent.
3. Legĕrem,		
4. Audīrem,		

Perfect Time.

Sing. *I might have loved, &c.*		Plur. *We might have loved, &c.*
1. Amavĕrim,		
2. Docuĕrim,	ĕris, ĕrit.	erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint.
3. Legĕrim,		
4. Audivĕrim,		

Pluperfect Time.

Sing. *I might had loved, &c.*		Plur. *We might had loved, &c.*
1. Amavissem,		
2. Docuissem,	isses, isset.	issēmus, issētis, issent.
3. Legissem,		
4. Audivissem,		

First and Second Future.

Sing. *I shall love*, or *I shall have loved, &c.*		Plur. *We shall love, &c.* or *We shall have loved, &c.*
1. Amavĕro,		
2. Docuĕro,	ĕris, ĕrit.	erīmus, erītis, erint.
3. Legĕro,		
4. Audivĕro,		

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

Conjunctive Mode.

Present Time.

Sing. *I can be loved, &c.*		Plur. *We can be loved, &c.*
1. Amer,	ēris *or* ēre, ētur.	ēmur, emĭni, entur.
2. Docear, 3. Legar, 4. Audiar,	āris *or* āre, ātur.	āmur, amĭni, antur.

Imperfect Time.

Sing. *I might be loved, &c.*		Plur. *We might be loved, &c.*
1. Amārer, 2. Docērer, 3. Legĕrer, 4. Audīrer,	ēris *or* ēre, ētur.	ēmur, emĭni, entur.

Perfect Time.

Sing. *I might have been loved, &c.*				Plur. *We might have been loved, &c.*		
1. Amātus, 2. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	sim, *or* fuĕrim;	sis, *or* fuĕris;	sit, *or* fuĕrit.	i sīmus, *or* fuerĭmus;	i sītis, *or* fuerĭtis;	i sint, *or* fuĕrint.

Plurperfect Time.

Sing. *I might had been loved, &c.*				Plur. *We might had been loved, &c.*		
1. Amātus, 2. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	essem, *or* fuissem ;	esses, *or* fuisses ;	esset, *or* fuisset.	i essēmus, *or* fuissēmus ;	i essētis, *or* fuissētis ;	i essent, *or* fuissent.

First and Second Future.

Sing.				Plur.		
1. Amātus, 2. Doctus, 3. Lectus, 4. Audītus,	*I shall be loved, &c.* ĕro, *I shall have been loved, &c.* fuĕro,	ĕris, fuĕris,	ĕrit. fuĕrit.	*We shall be loved, &c.* erĭmus, *We shall have been loved, &c.* fuerĭmus,	erĭtis, fuerĭtis,	erunt. fuerint.

ACTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present and Imperfect Times.

1. Amāre, *to love*;
2. Docēre, *to teach*;
3. Legĕre, *to read*;
4. Audīre, *to hear*.

Perfect and Pluperfect Times.

1. Amaviſſe, *to have*, or *had loved*.
2. Docuiſſe, *to have*, or *had taught*.
3. Legiſſe, *to have*, or *had read*.
4. Audiviſſe, *to have*, or *had heard*.

First Future.

1. Amatūrum eſſe, *to be about to love*.
2. Doctūrum eſſe, *to be about to teach*.
3. Lectūrum eſſe, *to be about to read*,
4. Auditūrum eſſe, *to be about to hear*.

Second Future.

1. Amatūrum fuiſſe, *to have been about to love*.
2. Doctūrum fuiſſe, *to have been about to teach*.
3. Lectūrum fuiſſe, *to have been about to read*.
4. Auditūrum fuiſſe, *to have been about to hear*.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Time.

1. Amans; *loving*.
2. Docens; *teaching*.
3. Legens; *reading*.
4. Audiens;* *hearing*.

Future in rus.

1. Amatūrus; *about to love*.
2. Doctūrus; *about to teach*.
3. Lectūrus; *about to read*.
4. Auditūrus;† *about to hear*.

PASSIVE

* Theſe are declined, like *Capax*.

† Theſe are declined, like *durus*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Infinitive Mode.

Present and Imperfect Times.

1. Amāri, *to be loved;*
2. Docēri, *to be taught;*
3. Legi, *to be read;*
4. Audīri, *to be heard.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Times.

1. Amātum,	esse *or* fuisse,	*to have*, or *had been loved.*	
2. Doctum,		*to have*, or *had been taught.*	
3. Lectum,		*to have*, or *had been read.*	
4. Audītum,		*to have*, or *had been heard.*	

First Future.

1. Amātum īri, *to be about to be loved.*
2. Doctum īri, *to be about to be taught.*
3. Lectum īri, *to be about to be read.*
4. Audītum īri, *to be about to be heard.*

Second Future.

1. Amātum fore, *to be about to have been loved.*
2. Doctum fore, *to be about to have been taught.*
3. Lectum fore, *to be about to have been read.*
4. Audītum fore, *to be about to have been heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect Time.

1. Amātus ; *loved.*
2. Doctus ; *taught.*
3. Lectus ; *read.*
4. Audītus ;* *heard.*

Future in dus.

1. Amandus ; *to be loved.*
2. Docendus ; *to be taught.*
3. Legendus ; *to be read.*
4. Audiendus ;* *to be heard.*

GERUNDS

* These are declined, like *durus.*

GERUNDS

Of the *four conjugations* are thus declined.

First Declension.

N. Amandum; *loving*, or *being loved.*
G. Amandi; *of loving*, or *of being loved.*
D. Amando; *for loving*, or *for being loved.*
Ac. Amandum; *loving*, or *being loved.*
A. Amando; *in loving*, or *in being loved.*

Second Declension.

N. Docendum; *teaching*, or *being taught.*
G. Docendi; *of teaching*, or *of being taught.*
D. Docendo; *for teaching*, or *for being taught.*
Ac. Docendum; *teaching*, or *being taught.*
A. Docendo; *in teaching*, or *in being taught.*

Third Declension.

N. Legendum; *reading*, or *being read.*
G. Legendi; *of reading*, or *of being read.*
D. Legendo; *for reading*, or *for being read.*
Ac. Legendum; *reading*, or *being read.*
A. Legendo; *in reading*, or *in being read.*

Fourth Declension.

N. Audiendum; *hearing*, or *being heard.*
G. Audiendi; *of hearing*, or *of being heard.*
D. Audiendo; *for hearing*, or *for being heard.*
Ac. Audiendum; *hearing*, or *being heard.*
A. Audiendo; *in hearing*, or *in being heard.*

SUPINES.

First Supine.	Second Supine.
1. Amātum; *to love.*	1. Amātu; *to be loved.*
2. Doctum; *to teach.*	2. Doctu; *to be taught.*
3. Lectum; *to read.*	3. Lectu; *to be read.*
4. Audītum; *to hear.*	4. Audītu; *to be heard.*

IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR VERBS.

DECLINED.

Pref.	*Inf.*	*Per.*	*Sup.*
Poſſum,	poſſe,	potui,	———.
Proſum,	prodeſſe,	profui,	———.
Volo,	velle,	volui,	———.
Nolo,	nolle,	nolui,	———.
Malo,	malle,	malui,	———.
Edo,	edere *or* eſſe,	edi,	eſum *or* eſtum.
Eo,	ire,	ivi,	itum.
Fero,	ferre,	tuli,	latum.
Fio,	fieri,	factus ſum,	———.
Feror,	ferri,	latus ſum,	———.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Poſſum,	potes,	poteſt.	Poſſumus,	poteſtis,	poſſunt.
Proſum,	prodes,	prodeſt.	Proſumus,	prodeſtis,	proſunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult.	Volŭmus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult.	Nolŭmus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult.	Malŭmus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis *or* es,	edit *or* eſt.	Edĭmus,	editis,	edunt.
Eo,	is,	it.	Īmus,	ītis,	eunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert.	Ferĭmus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit.	Fīmus,	fītis,	fīunt.
Feror,	ferris *or* ferre,	fertur.	Ferĭmur,	ferĭmini,	feruntur.

Imperfect Time.

Sing.		*Plur.*		
Poteram, Proderam,	eras, erat.	erāmus,	erātis,	erant.
Volēbam, Nolēbam, Malēbam, Edēbam, Ibam, Ferēbam, Fiebam,	bas, bat.	bāmus,	bātis,	bant.
Ferebar,	bāris *or* bāre, bātur.	bāmur,	bamĭni,	bantur.

Perfect

Perfect Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Potui, Profui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Ivi, Tuli,	isti,	it.	ĭmus,	istis,	ērunt *or* ēre.
Factus, Latus,	sum, es, est, *or or or* fui; fuisti; fuit.		i sumus, estis, sunt, fuĕrunt, *or or or* fuĭmus; fuistis; fuĕre.		

Pluperfect Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Potueram, Profueram, Voluĕram, Noluĕram, Maluĕram, Edĕram, Ivĕram, Tulĕram,	ras,	rat.	rāmus,	rātis.	rant.
Factus, Latus,	eram, eras, erat, *or or or* fueram; fueras; fuerat.		i erāmus, *or* fuerāmus, &c.		

Future Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Potero, Prodero,	eris,	erit,	erĭmus,	erĭtis,	erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
Ibo,	ibis,	ibit.	Ibĭmus,	ibĭtis,	ībunt.
Feram, Fiam,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
Ferar,	ēris *or* ēre,	ētur.	rēmur,	remĭni,	rentur.

IMPERATIVE

Imperative Mode.

Poſſum, Volo, and Malo, *have no Imperative.*

Sing.		*Plur.*	
Prodes, eſto;	eſto,	eſte, eſtote;	ſunto.
Noli;	nolito.	nolīte;	nolitōte.
Es, eſtō, ede, edito;	eſto, edito.	eſtĕ, edite, / eſtōte, editōte;	edunto.
I, īto;	īto.	īte, itōte;	eunto.
Fer,* ferto;	ferto.	Ferte, fertōte;	ferunto.
Fi, fīto;	fīto.	fīte, fitōte;	fiunto.
Ferre, fertor;	fertor.	ferĭmini;	feruntor.

Conjunctive Mode.

Preſent Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Poſſim, Proſim, Velim, Nolim, Malim,	is,	it.	īmus,	ītis,	int.
Edam, Eam, Feram, Fiam,	as,	at.	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
Ferar,	āris *or* āre,	ātur.	āmur,	amĭni,	antur.

Imperfect Time.

Sing.			*Plur.*		
Poſſem, Prodeſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Edĕrem, *or* Eſſem, Irem, Ferrem, Fierem,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
Ferrer,	ēris *or* ēre,	ētur.	ēmur,	emĭni,	entur.

Perfect

* *Dic, duc, fac, fer* are put, by ſyncope, for *dice, duce, face,* and *fere.*

Perfect Time.

Sing.				*Plur.*
Potuerim, Profuerim, Voluĕrim, Noluĕrim, Maluĕrim, Edĕrim, Ivĕrim, Tulĕrim,	eris,	rit.	erīmus,	erītis, erint.
Factus, Latus,	sim, or fuĕrim;	sis, or fuĕris;	sit, or fuĕrit.	i simus, or fuerimus, &c.

Pluperfect Time.

Sing.				*Plur.*
Potuissem, Profuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Ivissem, Tulissem,	isses,	isset.	issēmus,	issētis, issent.
Factus, Latus,	essem, or fuissem;	esses, or fuisses;	esset, or fuisset.	i essēmus, or fuissēmus, &c.

Future Time.

Sing.				*Plur.*
Potuero, Profuero, Voluero, Noluero, Maluero, Edero, Ivero, Tulero,	eris,	erit.	erīmus,	erītis, erunt.
Factus, Latus,	ero, or fuero;	eris, or fueris;	erit, or fuerit.	i erimus, or fuerimus, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MODE.

Prefent and *Imperfect Times.*

Poſſe,	Edere *or* eſſe,
Prodeſſe,	Ire,
Velie,	Ferre,
Nolle,	Fieri,
Malle,	Ferri.

Perfect and *Pluperfect Time.*

Potuiſſe,	Ediſſe,
Profuiſſe,	Iviſſe,
Voluiſſe,	Tuliſſe,
Noluiſſe,	Factum eſſe, *or* fuiſſe,
Maluiſſe,	Latum eſſe, *or* fuiſſe.

Future Time.

Poſſum, volo, nolo, and *malo* have no future.

Profore, *or* profuturum eſſe.
Eſurum eſſe,
Iturum eſſe,
Laturum eſſe,
Factum iri,
Latum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent Time.

Volens, Nolens, Malens, Edens, ferens, Potens, Iens, *Gen.* euntis, *Dat.* eunti, &c.

Perfect Time.

Factus, Latus. The others are wanting.

Future in *rus* and *dus.*

Facturus, Laturus, Iturus, faciendus.

The

The GERUNDS and SUPINES are declined, like those of regular verbs.

The compounds of *Fero* are conjugated, like *Fero*; affero, aufero, confero, differo, exfero, infero, offero; also, circumfero, defero, antefero, perfero, præfero, profero, refero, ſuffero, transfero.

The compounds of *Eo* are conjugated, like *Eo*: As, abeo, adeo, exeo, obeo, redeo, ſubeo, pereo, coëo, ineo, præeo, antëeo, prodeo, prætereo, tranſeo, queo, and nequeo. The two laſt have no imperative Mode.

The compounds of *Edo* are conjugated, like *Edo*: As comedo, exedo, &c.

PARTICIPLES

Are derived from verbs, and they have the nature of nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

As nouns, they are declined with gender, number, and caſe; and are frequently uſed as the agent, or nominative word, to a following verb.

In the nature of adjectives, they are uſed to expreſs the qualities and circumſtances of the nouns to which they are joined. As, *homo doctus* in theologia, *a man learned* in divinity.

In the nature of verbs, they have both an active and paſſive ſignification; and they govern the ſame caſes as the verbs from which they are derived govern.

Of participles, there are four kinds.

1. The preſent time active, ending in *ans* or *ens*; as, *amans*, loving; *docens*, teaching.

2. The perfect time paſſive, ending in *us*; as, *amatus*, loved.

3. The future active in *rus*; as, *amaturus*, about to love.

4. The

4. The future paſſive in *dus*; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

The words that end in *bundus*; as, *errabundus*, *populabundus*, *ludabundus*, are adjective nouns, nearly reſembling the nature of participles.

Deponent verbs form their participles, like active verbs; as, *loquor*, *ſequor*; partic. *loquens*, *ſequens*.

Participles may be compared; as,

Poſ.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Amans,	amantior,	amantiſſimus,
Loving,	*more loving*,	*moſt loving*.
Doctus,	doctior,	doctiſſimus,
Learned,	*more learned*,	*moſt learned*.

ADVERBS

Are uſed to qualify the meaning of the words, with which they are united. They may qualify *nouns*, *adjectives*, *verbs*, *participles*, and *adverbs*. Nouns, as, *fere circulus*, almoſt a circle; adjectives, as, *valde pius*, very pious; verbs, as, *bene ſcribit*, he writes well; participles, as, *magis doctus*, more learned; adverbs, as, *valde velociter*, very ſwiftly.

Adverbs, derived from adjectives, have the degrees of compariſon.

Poſ.	*Com.*	*Super.*
Docte,	doctius,	doctiſſime.
Learnedly,	*more learnedly*,	*moſt learnedly*.

CONJUNCTIONS

Connect words and ſentences together, and are either *conjunctive* or *disjunctive*.

Conjunctive,

Conjunctive, or copulative conjunctions, connect many words together and continue the ſenſe; as, quorum tu, *et* frequentiam videre, *et* ſtudia perſpicere, *et* voces paulo ante exaudire potuiſti.

Disjunctive conjunctions connect words together; but expreſs oppoſition in the ſenſe; as, hi ſunt homines ex his coloniis, quas Feſulis Sulla conſtituit;—*ſed* tamen hi ſunt coloni——.

Conjunctions are often underſtood; as, abiit, exceſſit, evaſit, erupit.

The diſtributions of *adverſative, conceſſive, cauſal, conditional, exceptive, illative, interrogative, perfective, reſtrictive, ſuſpenſive, expletive, ordinative*, &c. are more perplexing, than inſtructive, to the pupil.

PREPOSITIONS.

Are uſed to ſignify the relation, that nouns, in appoſition, have to each other. As, ſuſtulit palmas *ad* ſidera; he raiſed his hands *to* the ſtars. In this relation, they govern the noun that follows them.

They are often uſed, in compoſition with nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. In this compoſition, they frequently alter the ſignification of the primitive word. As, *utilis*, uſeful; *inutilis*, unuſeful.

INTERJECTIONS

Denote ſome ſudden *emotion*, or *paſſion* of the mind. As, *O tempora! O mores!* O the times! O the manners!

N. B. *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepoſitions*, and *Interjections* are undeclined; that is, they do not change their endings like the other parts of ſpeech.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX teaches the due conſtruction of language, the mutual connection between the different parts of ſpeech; and the influence that one word has upon another.

To parſe the Latin language ſyſtematically the following rules are neceſſary.

NOUNS.

Nominative Case.

Rule I.

The nominative caſe governs the verb.

As, *Deus* creavit mundum; *God* created the world.

Remarks.

1. To find the governing nominative, aſk the queſtion, *who? which? what?* The anſwer is the nominative. As, who created the world? Anſwer, *Deus*. *Deus* is, therefore, the nominative.

2. A noun, in the nominative ſingular, when followed by another noun in the ablative, governed by *cum*, often governs a plural verb; and it may alſo take a plural adjective, or participle. As, Quirinus, cum fratre, jura *dabunt*. Cadmus, cum uxore, in dracones *converſi ſunt*.

Rule

RULE II.

The verb agrees with its nominative caſe, in number and perſon.

As, mali pueri *ludunt*, in ſchola; naughty boys *play*, at ſchool.

Remark.

The nominative caſe, when it is a pronoun, is ſeldom expreſſed, except when the ſentence is emphatical.

RULE III.

A verb, in the infinitive mode, may do the office of a nominative caſe to a verb.

As, *negligere* tuas prælectiones *eſt* turpe; *to neglect* thy leſſons *is* baſe.

RULE IV.

A member of a ſentence may do the office of a nominative caſe to a verb.

As, *ingenuas diſcere fideliter artes* emollit mores hominum; to learn faithfully the liberal arts *ſoftens* the manners of men.

RULE V.

An adverb of *time*, *place*, or *quantity*, governing the genitive, may be uſed as a nominative to a verb.

As, *partim* virorum *ceciderunt* in bello; *part* of the men *have fallen* in battle. *Nuſquam* loci *invenitur*; *no* place *is* found.

RULE VI.

A noun of multitude ſingular may govern a verb in the plural number.

As, turba *ruunt*; the multitude *ruſh on*.

RULE

Rule VII.

Two, or more nouns ſingular, may have a verb, adjective, and pronoun, in the plural, to agree with them.

As, pater ejus et mater *ſunt pii ;* his father and mother *are pious.*

Remarks.

1. When the nouns are of different genders, the adjective and pronoun muſt be of the moſt worthy gender.

2. The firſt perſon is more worthy than the ſecond ; the ſecond, more worthy than the third : Alſo the maſculine gender is more worthy than the feminine ; and the feminine, more worthy than the neuter ; but, in things without life, the neuter is moſt worthy. In this inſtance, the adjective and pronoun muſt be in the neuter gender. As, hæc charta et ſcalpellum ſunt *mala.*

Rule VIII.

A verb, between two nominatives of different numbers, may agree with either.

As, amantium *iræ* amoris *integratio eſt,* the *quarrels* of lovers *is* the *renewal* of love.

Genitive Case.

Rule I.

Two nouns, in conjunction and implying property, will have the latter in the genitive caſe.

As, bonitas *Dei ;* the goodneſs *of God.*

Rule II.

Several nouns together, meaning the ſame thing, agree in the ſame caſe, by appoſition.

As, *temeritas, imago* ſtulti, oſtendit animum muliebrem ; *temerity, the picture* of a fool, ſhews a womaniſh mind.

Remarks.

1. A plural noun may be ſet in appoſition to a ſingular noun ; and a ſingular noun may be ſet in appoſition to a plural noun. And nouns, in appoſition, may be of different genders.

2. After the enumeration of many particulars, whoſe nouns may indifferently be of either number, a ſingular noun may include them all, and be ſet in appoſition to them.

3. When a common noun, in the plural, is ſet in appoſition to two, or more, proper names of different genders, the common noun muſt be of the moſt worthy gender. As, ad Ptolomeum Cleopatramque *reges* legati miſſi.

RULE III.

If an adjective of praiſe, or diſpraiſe, be joined to the latter noun, it may be either in the genitive, or ablative, caſe.

As, vir *nulla fide ;* a man *of no faith. Ingenui vultûs* puer, *ingenuique pudoris ;* a lad *of an ingenuous countenance* and *of ingenuous modeſty.**

Remarks.

1. The latter noun is often put in the dative. As, *hominibus* Deus eſt *pater ;* God is *the father of men.*

2. The

* "When the latter ſubſtantive is put in the ablative, ſome prepoſition, ſuch as, *cum, de, ex, in, a, ab,* with *ens, exiſtens, natus, præditus, affectus,* or the like, is underſtood. As, *home infirma valetudine ;* i. e. *affectus ab,* &c."
JOHN MAIR, A. M.

2. The latter noun is sometimes changed into a possessive adjective. As, *patris* domus, the house *of my father ;* changed, *paterna* domus, *my paternal* house.

3. When the former noun is omitted, by an ellipsis, the latter is still in the genitive. As, ventum erat ad *Vestæ ;* when they had come to the *temple* of the *goddess Vesta.* Here *templum* is omitted by an ellipsis.

Dative Case.

Nouns, that are compounded with *con,* govern the dative.

As, multi fuerunt commilitiones *Jasoni* et congerrones *ei,* cum vellus aureum furatus fuit ; many were fellow soldiers and companions *with Jason,* when he stole the golden fleece.

Ablative Case.

Rule I.

Two nouns, in conjunction, and the latter expressing some property, or manner, or reason, belonging to the former, the *latter* must be in the ablative.

As, tu es filius ejus *ortu ;* you are his son, *by birth. Nomine* et *natione* ille est Gallus ; he is a Frenchman, *by name* and *nation.*

Remark.

The latter noun sometimes admits the preposition *ex,* before it. As, Anglus *ex natione ;* an Englishman *by nation.*

RULE II.

The nouns, *opus* and *usus* signifying *need*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive, of the thing; and always a dative of the person expressed, or understood.

As, *auctoritate* tua *nobis* est *opus*; we have *need* of your *authority*.

A GENERAL RULE.

A noun, derived from a verb often governs a following verb, in the same case, as the verb, from which it is derived, would govern.

As, reditio *domum*; his return *home*. Traditio *alteri*; a delivery *to another*.

RELATIVES.

RULE I.

The relative agrees with its antecedent, in number, gender, and person.

As, *homo*, *qui* leges observat, est laudatus; the *man*, *who* regards the laws, is to be commended.

RULE II.

When there is no nominative between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative.

As, fœmina, *quæ* casta est, amatur; a woman, *who* is chaste, is loved.

RULE III.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or by some other word in the sentence, on which it depends.

As, Deus, *quem* colimus, *qui* fabricavit mundum, *cujus* munere vivimus, et a *quo* conservamur,

est

eſt eternus; God, *whom* we worſhip, *who* made the world, by *whoſe* favour we live, and by *whom* we are preſerved, is eternal.

Rule IV.

A member of a ſentence is often the antecedent to a relative.

As, *amicus meus mortuus eſt, quod* mihi dolori eſt; *my friend is dead, which* is a grief to me.

Remarks.

1. When the member of a ſentence is the antecedent to a relative, the relative muſt ever be the *third perſon ſingular and neuter gender.*

2. When two members of a compound ſentence, are the antecedent to a relative, the relative muſt ever be in the *third perſon plural* and *neuter gender.* As, penſum meum Latinum compoſui, et ſingulam explicare ſententiam poſſum, *quæ* præceptori placent.

3. Two, or more, antecedent nouns ſingular will have a relative plural, which muſt agree with the moſt worthy perſon and gender.

4. Interrogatives and ſometimes indefinites come under the rules of relative pronouns.

5. A poſſeſſive pronoun is, ſometimes, the antecedent to a relative. As, omnes laudare fortunas *meas, qui* haberem gnatum tali ingenio præditum.

PRONOUNS.

Rule I.

To expreſs a perſon the Latins uſe the genitive caſes of the primitive perſonal pronouns, *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri,* and *veſtri.*

As, amor *mei*, the love *of me*; pars *tui*, part *of thee*.

RULE II.

To expreſs poſſeſſion, or property, the Latins uſe *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter*, and *veſter*.

As, *noſter* dominus; *our* maſter.

Remarks.

1. The poſſeſſive pronoun, agreeing with its ſubſtantive, may be uſed in lieu of the genitive caſe of the perſonal pronoun; and, when thus uſed, it may govern any other noun, in the genitive. As, *noſtra omnium* memoria.

2. *Sui* and *ſuus* are reciprocal pronouns. As, jugulavit *ſe* illius gladio.

3. *Ille* and *iſte* are demonſtrative pronouns. When we ſpeak in praiſe of a perſon, we uſe *ille*; as Petrus Czar, *ille magnus*, Peter Czar, *the great*. When we ſpeak in the diſpraiſe of a perſon, we uſe *iſte*; Benedictus Arnold, *iſte perfidus*, Benedict Arnold, *the traitor*.

ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL RULE.

The adjective, pronoun, and participle agree with their nouns, in number, caſe, and gender.

As, puer *ſtudioſus*; a *ſtudious* boy.

Remark.

The noun is often not expreſſed; and, then, if the word, *man*, be underſtood, the adjective, pronoun, or participle muſt be in the maſculine gender: If *thing*, or any ſuch general word be underſtood, the adjective, &c. muſt be in the neuter gender.

gender. In either case, the adjective, &c. may have the government and use of nouns.

Genitive Case.

Rule I.

Adjectives, that express an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

As, securus *amorum* germanæ; regardless of his sister's *love*. Reus *majestatis*; guilty *of treason*.

Remark.

To this rule belong, *anxius, docilis, callidus, curiosus, dubius, eruditus, maturus, parcus*, &c.

Rule II.

An adjective, or pronoun, put in the neuter gender absolute, may govern a genitive.

As, *tantum* calamitatis est, nescio *quid* consilii capiam; there is *so much* calamity, I know not *what* counsel I shall take.

Rule III.

Adjectives, that signify plenty, or want, govern the genitive.

As, dives *opum*; abounding *in wealth*. Puer otiosus inops est *mentis*; an idle boy is void *of understanding*.

Rule IV.

Partitives, numerals, interrogatives, comparatives, superlatives, and adjectives taken partitively, govern the genitive plural.

As, *una* sororum; *one* of the sisters.
Primus hominum; *the first* of men.
Senior fratrum; *the elder* of brothers.

Aliquis

Aliquis poetarum; *ſome one* of the poets.
Sancte deorum; *thou holy one* of the gods.
Utrum horum? *Which* of theſe?

Remarks.

1. This genitive may be reſolved into the accuſative, with *inter, ante*; or into the ablative, with *in, de, e, ex*. As, *optimus* inter reges, *or* ex regibus; *the beſt* of kings.

2. *Primus, ſecundus, tertius*, &c. and ſuperlatives importing *proximity* generally govern the dative ſingular. As, *proximus* huic; the neareſt to him. *Secundus* nulli; *ſecond* to none. They ſometimes have an ablative with a prepoſition. As, *tertius* ab Æneâ; *the third* from Æneas.

RULE V.

Partitives, &c. often govern the genitive ſingular of collective nouns, or nouns of multitude.

As, doctiſſimus *claſſis*; the moſt learned of the *form*. Nympharum *ſanguinis* una; one of *the blood* of the Nymphs. O Danaum fortiſſime *gentis*; O thou, the braveſt of the *nation* of the Greeks.

DATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Adjectives, that ſignify likeneſs or unlikeneſs, profit or diſprofit, meetneſs or unmeetneſs, pleaſure or diſpleaſure, relation, friendſhip, hatred, due, ſubmiſſion, favour, reſiſtance, difficulty, truſt, or belonging to any thing, govern the dative.*

As, virtus eſt *jucunda* juſtis, *utilis* omnibus, et non *inutilis* ullis; virtue is *pleaſant* to the righteous, *uſeful* to all, and not *unprofitable* to any.

RULE

* When the pupil gives this rule, he may mention the *word* only, that applies,

Rule II.

These adjectives, *amicus, inimicus, socius, vicinus, par, equalis, similis, dissimilis, proprius, communis, conterminus, sidus, adversus, contrarius,* and *superstes* often govern the genitive.

As, vitia sunt *virtutum* contraria ; vices are opposite to *virtues.*

Rule III.

Adjectives, that imply motion, tendency, or fitness for any thing, admit *ad* before the noun, in the accusative, on which the fitness falls.

As, misericors *piger* est *ad* pœnas ; a merciful man is *slow* to punish.

Rule IV.

Alienus, communis, and *immunis,* may govern the genitive, or dative, and sometimes an ablative, with a preposition.

As, hoc mihi *tecum* commune est ; this is common to me and you.

Remark.

In imitation of the Greeks, many adjectives govern the genitive, especially among the poets.

As, pauper *argenti* ; lapsus *rotarum,* &c.

Accusative Case.

Adjectives, expressing *length, breadth, height, depth, thickness,* and *distance,* govern the noun following them, in the accusative.

As, turris centum pedes *alta* ; a tower an hundred feet *high.*

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. The noun, that is governed in the accusative, is generally placed, in English, before these adjectives; *big, deep, high, long, broad, thick, distant.*

2. Adjectives, importing the above qualities, sometimes, govern the ablative; but rarely the genitive. An ablative thus; fons latus *pedibus tribus*; a fountain *three feet* broad. A genitive thus; arcas latas *pedum denum*, longas *quinquagenum* facito; make beds *ten feet* broad, and *fifty feet* long.*

SYNECDOCHE.

Adjectives, by a synecdoche, govern nouns, in the accusative.

As, saucius *frontem*; wounded in the *forehead.*

Remarks.

1. This rule, in imitation of the Grecian language, may be explained by the following prepositions; *circa, quatenus ad, per, ad, ob, propter, quoad,* or *secundum.*

As, *os humerosque* Deo similis. Cressa *genus* Pholoë.

2. Adjectives in *bundus* govern the accusative; As, populabundus *agros.*

ABLATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, or manner, are governed, in the ablative, by the efficient adjective.

As, incurvus *senectute*; crooked with *old age.* Ebrius *vino*; drunk with *wine.* Pallidus *ira*, rubicundus

* When a noun, that signifies the *length, breadth,* &c. of a thing, is put in the genitive, *mensurâ, spatio, longitudine, latitudine,* or *altitudine* are understood.

bicundus *furore*, et trepidus timoris *pœnâ*; pale with *anger*, red with *fury*, and trembling for *fear* of punishment. *Spe* dives; rich in *hope*.

RULE II.

Adjectives, signifying diversity, govern the ablative, with the preposition *a* or *ab*.

As, ille diversus est *a patre*; he is different *from his father*.

Remark.

Adjectives of diversity sometimes govern the dative. As, maritus diversus est *uxori*; the husband is different *from the wife*.

RULE III.

Adjectives, signifying plenty, or want, may govern the ablative.

As, *benevolentia* plenus; full of *benevolence*. *Ira* vacuus; destitute of *anger*.

RULE IV.

Adjectives of the comparative degree, govern the ablative, when *quam* is omitted, in Latin.

As, vilius argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum; silver is viler *than gold*, gold is viler *than the virtues*.

RULE V.

Adjectives of dearness and cheapness, govern the nouns on which their influence falls, in the ablative.

As, hoc scalpellum *chârum* est *drachmâ*; this penknife is *dear* at a *groat*.

RULE VI.

Adjectives, denoting some infirmity, or affection of body, or mind, govern the nouns, that are the part affected, in the ablative. As,

As, faucius *capite* et *membris*, ægrotus *febre*, infirmus *corpore toto*, et debilis *mente*; wounded in his *head* and *limbs*, ſick of a *fever*, infirm in his *whole body*, and feeble in *mind*.

RULE VII.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, lætus, extorris, profugus, liber, and fretus, govern the ablative.

As, dignus *honore*; worthy of *honour*. Profugus *fato*; in obedience to *heaven's decree*.

Remark.

Some of theſe adjectives often govern a genitive. As, carmina digna *deæ*; ſongs worthy *of a goddeſs*. Extorris *regni*; baniſhed from *the kingdom*.

RULE VIII.

Adjectives, importing the meaſure, or degree, in which one thing excels another, govern the ablative of the word ſignifying the meaſure, or degree of exceſs.

As, maximus *natu*; *the oldeſt*. Grandior *ætate*, major *natu*; the greater *in birth*. *Quo* plus habent, *eo* plus cupiunt; the more men poſſeſs, the more they deſire. *Quanto* doctior es, *tanto* te geras ſubmiſſius; *by how much* thou art more learned, *by ſo much* thou muſt behave more ſubmiſſively.

VERBS

Have the following rules of government.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Verbs neuter, as *ſum*, *forem*, *fio*, and *exiſto*, govern the nominative after them.

As,

As, hominum Chriſtus eſt *Salvator ;* Chriſt is the *Saviour* of men.

Rule II.

Paſſive verbs of naming, as *appellor, dicor, nuncupor, vocor,* govern the nominative after them.

As, ejus nomen appellabitur *Jeſus ;* his name ſhall be called *Jeſus.*

Rule III.

Theſe paſſive verbs, *agnoſcor, ſalutor, exiſtimor, putor, invenior, ſcribor, videor, naſcor, deſignor, creor, conſtituor, putor,* &c. govern the nominative after them.

As, Paulus habebatur excellentiſſimus *prædicator ;* Paul was accounted a moſt excellent *preacher.*

Rule IV.

Theſe verbs of geſture, *cubo, incedo, ſto, eo, redeo, maneo, venio, ſedeo, jaceo, evado, fugio,* &c. govern the nominative after them.

As, aſt ego, quæ Divûm incedo *regina ;* but I, who move majeſticaliy *the queen* of heaven.

Remarks.

1. The infinitives of the verbs, mentioned in theſe four rules, govern the ſame caſe after them that goes before them.

As, *tu* cupis eſſe *vir* doctus ; *you* deſire to be a learned *man. Ille* amat dici *patronus ; he* loves to be called a *patron.* Vult *ſe* creari *ducem ;* he would be made *general.*

N. B. When verbs, that govern the dative, come before any of the above named verbs in the infinitive, the latter commonly have a dative after them ; but ſometimes an accuſative. As, non

datur *omnibus* esse *nobilibus* et *opulentis;* sed licet *omnibus* esse *bonis*, si velint. Expedit vobis esse *bonas*.—TER.

2. Nearly all verbs admit an adjective, or pronoun, after them in the nominative, or accusative, that agrees with the noun, or pronoun, preceding the verb.

As, homo incedit *erectus* in cœlum; a man walks *erect* towards heaven.

GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I.

The verb *sum*, importing *duty*, *possession*, or *property*, governs the genitive.

As, reddite, quæ *Dei* sunt, Deo; render to God, the things that are *God's*.

Remarks.

1. In sentences that come under this rule, *philosophus*, *doctor*, *gratia*, *causa*, *proprium*, *munus*, *officium*, *negotium*, *opus*, &c. are understood.

2. These neuter pronouns, *meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, and *possessive nouns*, are used in the nominative, when *sum* signifies possession, property, or duty.

As, non *vestrum*, sed *caninum* est pugnare; to fight does not belong *to you*, but *to dogs*.

RULE II.

Verbs of *esteeming* and *valuing* govern a genitive of the value, and the accusative of the thing.

As, desertus homo æstimat *pretii* magni *amicum* fidum; a wise man esteems a faithful *friend*, at a great *price*.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. The verb, *æſtimo*, does often govern an ablative of the value. As, *magno* ubique virtus æſtimanda eſt; virtue is to be eſteemed, every where, *of great worth.*

2. *Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, aſſis, hujus, teruncii,* are eſpecially uſed with *æſtimo, pendo,* and *facio.*

RULE III.

Conſulo and *facio* govern *boni* and *æqui*, in the genitive only.

As, *boni* conſulo; I take it in *good part.*

RULE IV.

Satago, miſereor, and *miſereſco* govern the genitive; ſeldom the dative.

As, miſerere *afflictorum*; pity *the afflicted. Huic* miſereor; I pity *him.*

RULE V.

Many verbs, ſignifying a ſtrong affection of the mind, as *diſcrucior, fallor, lætor*, &c. govern the genitive.

As, lætor *animi*; I am very glad.

Remark.

In examples, that come under this rule, *gaudio, anxietate, dolore*, &c. are underſtood. The above rule is founded on the idiom of the Grecian language, and is in uſe among the Latin Poets; according to whom verbs of this deſcription often govern the ablative.

RULE VI.

Verbs of *accuſing, condemning, warning*, and *acquitting*, govern an accuſative of the *perſon*, and the genitive of the *crime*, or *thing.*

As,

As, Deus *peccatorum* admonet *homines ;* God admoniſhes *men* of their *ſins.*

Remarks.

1. After verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, and acquitting, the noun, that ſignifies the *crime*, or *thing*, is often put in the ablative, with or without a prepoſition.

2. Theſe verbs ever demand, that *uterque, nullus, alius, alter, neuter, ambo*, and *the ſuperlative degree*, ſhould be uſed in the ablative.

RULE VII.

Carpo, corripio, calumnior, criminor, culpo, punio, reprehendo, taxo, traduco, and *vitupero*, govern a genitive of the *perſon*, and accuſative of the *crime*, or *thing*.

As, reprehendere *hominis pertinaciam ;* to reprehend a *man* for *pertinacy.*

RULE VIII.

Potior may govern the genitive or ablative.

As, Romani *ſignorum* et *armorum* potiti ſunt ; the Romans gained poſſeſſion of the *ſtandards* and *arms. Optata* potiuntur Troes *arenâ ;* the Trojans enjoy the *wiſhed for ſhore. Rerum*, and not *rebus*, muſt ever be uſed after *potior : As, potiri rerum, to obtain the ſupreme power.*

RULE IX.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, and *memini* govern the genitive.

As, proprium eſt ſtultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, et obliviſci *ſuorum ;* to ſee the vices of others and forget *their own* is the part of fools.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. Theſe verbs ſometimes govern the accuſative. As, obliviſci *lectionem* eſt ignavi pueri; to forget his *leſſon* is the part of an idle boy.

2. *Memini* and *recordor*, to make mention, often have an ablative, with the prepoſition *de*. As, memini *de te*; I ſpake *of you*.

DATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Sum and *ſuppetit*, when uſed for *habeo*, govern the dative.

As, eſt *mihi* penna; *I* have a pen. Pauper enim non eſt, *cui* rerum ſuppetit uſus; he is not poor, *that* has a ſufficient ſupply.

RULE II.

The compounds of *ſum*, in general, except *poſſum*, govern a dative.

As, ignavi nec proſunt *ſibi*, nec *aliis*; idlers neither profit *themſelves*, nor *others*.

RULE III.

Sum, do, dono, verto, habeo, tribuo, mitto, puto, relinquo, &c. may elegantly govern two dative caſes; one of the *perſon* to whom the thing happens, and the other of the *deſign* to which the thing refers.

As, *exitio* eſt *avidis* mare *nautis*; to *avaricious ſailors* the ſea is *deſtruction*. Do *tibi* veſtem *pignori*; I give *thee* my garment, in *pawn*.

Remarks.

1. When a proper name is applied to a perſon, the conſtruction comes under this rule. As, *Pe-*

tro nomen eſt *tibi ;* your name is *Peter.* Aſcanius, *cui* nunc cognomen *Iulo* additur.

2. In applying a proper name, the nominative and genitive are often uſed.

3. Theſe datives, *mihi, tibi, ſibi,* and *illi* are often uſed ſimply for the ſake of elegance, in compoſition ; as, ſuo *ſibi* gladio hunc jugulavi ; I ſlew him with his own ſword.

RULE IV.

Verbs, compounded with *ſatis, bene,* and *male,* govern the dative.

As, ſatisfacere *Reipublicæ ;* to ſatisfy the *Republick.*

RULE V.

Verbs, compounded with *præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, inter, in* and *ſuper,* govern a dative of the noun affected, by the prepoſition.

As, virtutem *omnibus* præfer ; prefer virtue *to all things.* Convixit *nobis ;* he lived *for us.*

Remarks.

1. *Interdico* governs the dative of *the perſon,* and ablative of *the thing.* As, interdixit Deus *hominibus ira* et *ultione ;* God hath forbidden *men, anger* and *revenge.*

2. *Accedo, applico, conduco, confero,* and *converto,* may elegantly take the accuſative with *ad.*

3. Theſe verbs, *allatro, anteſto, attendo, condono, illudo, inſulto, præſtolo, prævenio, præeo, præcedo, præcurro, præverto, adjuvo, anteverto, admiror, alloquor, aſpicio, adjuro, impedio, invado, invenio, obeo, occido, ſubeo,* &c. often admit the accuſative.

RULE

Rule VI.

The noun, or pronoun, *to which*, or *for which*, any thing is done, is governed by the verb, in the dative.

As, homines naſcuntur non *ſeipſis*, ſed *aliis*; men are not born *for themſelves*, but *for others*.

Remarks.

1. *To* is not to be conſidered as the ſign of the dative after verbs of *calling, inviting, exhorting, belonging*, or that expreſs *motion, readineſs*, or *tendency*. Nouns and pronouns following verbs of this deſcription admit *ad* and *in*, which govern them in the accuſative.

2. The poets ſometimes uſe the dative, after verbs of motion.

As, it clamor *cælo* nautarum; the clamour of the ſailors goes *to heaven*.

Rule VII.

Verbs, that ſignify *to profit* and *diſprofit, pleaſe* and *diſpleaſe, obey, favour, help, hurt, reſiſt, promiſe, ſpare, approach nigh, tell, command, upbraid, to be angry with, meet, indulge, flatter*, and *perſuade*, govern the dative.

As, jam fas eſt parcere *genti*; it is now lawful to ſpare *a nation*. *Scopulo* propinquabant; they approached nigh *the rock*.

Rule VIII.

Verbs of *comparing, declaring, giving, forgiving, promiſing, paying, envying, ſhewing, truſting, diſtruſting, reſtoring, threatening, telling, owing*, and *taking away*, govern the dative of *the perſon*, and accuſative of *the thing*.

As,

As, *aes alienum* numeravit *mihi* ; he paid a *debt* for *me*.

N. B. When the pupil gives either of the foregoing rules for the government of any word, he may mention the *verb* only, that applies.

Remarks.

1. After verbs of comparing, *the perſon*, with whom the compariſon is made, is ſometimes put in the ablative, with *cum*.

As, comparo Virgillium cum *Homero* ; I compare Virgil with *Homer*.

2. Verbs of *aſking*, *ſpeaking to*, *ceaſing*, *expecting*, *delivering from*, *receiving*, and *taking away*, often govern the ablative, with a prepoſition.

As, omnia *a te* expectat ; he expects all things *of you*.

3. *Guberno* and *rego* govern the accuſative ; *tempero* and *modero* have ſometimes the dative and ſometimes the accuſative.

4. *Offendo*, *juvo*, *oppugno*, and *lædo* govern the accuſative.

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Active and deponent verbs, in general, govern an accuſative of the object, on which an action terminates.

As, fuge *tentationes* ; ſhun *temptations*. Venerare *Deum* ; worſhip *God*.

Remark.

Grammarians have called many verbs neuter, that, in the higheſt ſenſe, have an active ſignification. And theſe verbs, ſay they, govern the accuſative.

cuſative. But the verbs are active, and without any explanation, follow the general rule.

As, vixit *vitam ;* ſervit *ſervitutem ;* currit *curſum.*

Rule II.

The accuſative caſe, by a *ſynecdoche*, is put after ſome neuter verbs.

As, ille rubet *faciem ;* he has a red *face.* Candet *dentes.* His *teeth* are white.

Remark.

Vox *hominem* ſonat ; olet *hircum ;* &c. come under this rule.

Rule III.

Active verbs of *clothing, intreating, aſking, teaching, warning, undreſſing,* and *celo*, govern two accuſatives, one of the *perſon,* and the other of *the thing.*

As, poſce *Deos veniam ;* aſk *favour* of the *Gods.*

Remarks.

1. Verbs of *aſking, intreating,* &c. ſometimes change the accuſative of *the perſon,* into the ablative, with a prepoſition.

As, Deum obteſtemur, veniamque oremus *ab eo ;* let us implore God, and aſk pardon *of him.*

2. Verbs of clothing often change one accuſative into the dative, or ablative.

As, induit ſe *toga,* or *ſibi* togam ; he put on his *gown.*

3. *Inſtruo, inſtituo, formo, informo,* and *imbuo,* govern the ablative without a prepoſition.

ABLATIVE CASE.

Abutor, communico, conſto, creor, creſco, defungor, dignor, edo, epulor, fruor, fungor, gaudio, generor, gignor, geſtio, glorior, impertio, impertior, indignor, lætor, naſcor, nitor, orior, paſcor, propigno, proſequor, ſero, ſto, ſuperſedeo, utor, veſcor, victito, and *triſtior,* govern the ablative.

As, fungi *munere ;* to diſcharge *duty.*

N. B. When the ſtudent gives this rule let him mention the *verb* only, that applies.

Remarks.

1. *Dignor, impertio, impertior,* and *proſequor,* govern the accuſative of the perſon, and ablative of the thing.

As, nec *me* dignor *tali honore ;* neither do I eſteem *myſelf* worthy of *ſuch honour.*

2. *Indignor* governs the accuſative of the thing, and the ablative of the perſon, with a prepoſition.

As, et *caſum* inſontis *mecum* indignabar amici ; I repined *with myſelf* at the *misfortune* of my innocent friend.

3. The verbs, in the above rule, ſometimes take the accuſative.

RULE II.

Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting* govern either the ablative, or genitive.

As, eget *amicis,* qui *pecuniâ* eget ; he, that wants *money,* wants *friends.* Non tam *artis* indigent, quam *laboris ;* they are not ſo deſtitute of *art,* as *labour.*

RULE

Rule III.

Verbs, that signify *to fill, empty, load, unload, deprive, rob, spoil, free, bind, loose*, and *clothe*, govern an ablative of the thing with which any vessel is filled, emptied, &c. and an accusative of the person, or thing, that is the subject.

As, *mero* implevit *pateram ;* he filled the *goblet* with *pure wine.*

Remark.

Verbs of *filling* and *emptying* often govern the genitive of the thing with which any thing is filled, or emptied off.

As, *meri* pateram implevit regina; the queen filled the goblet with *pure wine.*

Rule IV.

The part of the body, or mind affected, is in the ablative, and governed by the verb, that denotes the affection.

As, ægrotat *animo*, magis quam *corpore ;* he is sicker in *his mind*, than *body.*

Rule V.

Verbs of *buying* and *selling* govern an ablative of the noun, that is the price for which any thing is bought, or sold.

As, multorum *sanguine* ac *vulneribus* ea Pœnis victoria stetit ; the Carthagenians purchased the victory with the *blood* and *wounds* of many soldiers.

Remarks.

1. *Valeo*, to be worth, sometimes puts the noun of price, in the accusative.

As,

As, dicti ſunt denarii, quod *denos* æris valebant; they were called *denarii*, becauſe they were worth *ten pieces* of braſs.

2. *Dimidio*, *duplo*, *magno*, *minimo*, *nimio*, *paulo*, *plurimo*, and *vili*, are uſed in the ablative without their ſubſtantives.

As, *vili* vendebat fundum; he ſold his farm, *at a ſmall price.*

3. Theſe genitives; *tanti*, *quanti*, *minoris*, *pluris*, *tantidem*, *quantivis*, *quantil bet*, and *quanticunque*, meaning the *worth* or *price*, are uſed in the genitive, when the noun is underſtood; if the noun be expreſſed, they are put in the ablative.

As, vendo non *pluris*, quam cæteri; fortaſſe etiam *minoris*; I do not ſell *for more* than other perhaps, *for leſs*. *Minore pretio* vendidi, quam emi; I ſold it *for leſs*, than I gave.

RULE VI.

Muto, and *commuto* govern an accuſative of the thing changed, or given; and the ablative of the thing for which it is changed, or given.

As, glorioſum eſt *iram* commutare *amicitiâ*; to exchange *anger* for *friendſhip* is a glorious thing.

RULE VII.

Verbs govern an ablative of the noun, that ſignifies the *inſtrument*, *cauſe*, or *manner* of acting.*

As, *gladio* ſeſe jugulavit; he killed himſelf *with a ſword*. Jam veniet *tacito* curva ſenecta *pede*; with *ſilent foot*, crooked old age will now approach.

RULE

* Some grammarians ſay, that this noun is governed by the prepoſition *cum*, &c. underſtood.

Rule VIII.

Mereor, when qualified with *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, peſſime*, governs the ablative with the prepoſition *de*.

As, Ariſtides *optime* de *ſuis civibus* meruit; Ariſtides merited *the beſt* of *his citizens*.

Rule IX.

Verbs, importing *diſtance* and *excelling*, govern the nouns following them, in the ablative.

As, urbes diſtant *longo curſu*; cities at a *great diſtance*. Quos præſtaret *dignitate*; whom he excelled in *dignity*.

Remark.

This ablative often admits the prepoſitions, *a, ab, e, ex, de*. As, longe diſtat *a nobis*; he is at a great diſtance *from us*.

PASSIVE VERBS.

Rule I.

Paſſive verbs of *clothing, aſking, entreating, teaching, warning, undreſſing*, and *celo* in the paſſive, govern an accuſative of the thing.

As, docetur *literas*; he is taught *letters*. Rogabatur *ſententiam*; he was aſked *his opinion*. *Inutile ferrum* cingitur. Induitur *faciem* Dianæ.

Rule II.

The agent, or doer, after paſſive verbs, is put in the dative, and often in the ablative with theſe prepoſitions, *a, ab, abs*.

As, laudatur *mihi*; he is praiſed by *me*. Culpatur ab *illis*; he is blamed by *thoſe*.

RULE III.

Paſſive verbs, in general, govern the ſame caſe, as their actives.

As, a magiſtratu condemnabatur *furti ;* he was condemned by the magiſtrate *of theft.*

RULE IV.

Theſe verbs, *exulo, fio, liceo, vapulo,* and *veneo,* when uſed in the paſſive ſenſe, govern an ablative of the agent, or doer, with theſe prepoſitions, *a, ab, abs.*

As, philoſophia exulat *a convivantibus ;* philoſophy is baniſhed *by intemperate men.*

N. B. Excepting thoſe verbs mentioned in the firſt rule, the accuſative caſe after paſſive verbs is, generally, governed by a prepoſition expreſſed, or underſtood.

THIRD PERSON.*

Many verbs, uſed in the *third perſon* only, have the following rules of government.

RULE I.

To verbs of the *third perſon* only the nominative is underſtood.†

As, *decet ;* it becomes. *Licet ;* it is lawful.

Remark.

The nominative, that is underſtood, may be either, *res, negotium, officium, penſum,* or ſome ſuch general word.

RULE

* See Appendix, SECTION VI.

† The word underſtood is ever *thing,* and not *perſon.* This, perhaps, is the reaſon, that theſe verbs have been called impersonal. But the phraſe is improper, as it leads the inexperienced lad to think that they cannot admit an agent, or nominative word.

Rule II.

Verbs of the *third perſon* only, may govern a noun, in the accuſative.

As, delectat *nos*; it delights *us*.

Rule III.

Intereſt and *refert* govern the genitive.

As, intereſt *hominum* bene agere; it concerns *men* to conduct well.

Remarks.

1. Theſe adjectives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem*, are uſed in the genitive after *intereſt* and *refert*.

2. But theſe verbs govern *mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra*, and *cuja*, in the ablative ſingular, feminine gender. Some grammarians will have them in the accuſative plural neuter gender; the noun *negotia*, &c. being underſtood.

Rule IV.

Libet, licet, placet, and all third perſonal verbs, having *to*, or *for*, after them, govern the dative.

As, licet *tibi*; lawful *for you*. Stat *mihi* caſus renovare omnes; *I* am determined to renew all misfortunes.

Rule V.

Decet, delectat, fallit, figit, juvat, latet, oportet, piget, and *præterit*, govern an accuſative of the perſon with the infinitive.

As, nec *me* meminiſſe pigebit Eliſæ; *I ſhall* always *remember* Eliſa with pleaſure.

Rule

RULE VI.

*Miseresci*t, *miseret*, *piget*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*, and *pertæsum est*, govern an accusative of the *person*, and genitive of the *thing*.

As, tædet animam meam *vitæ meæ*; my soul is weary of *my life*.

RULE VII.

Attinet, *pertinet*, and *spectat* govern the accusative with the prepositions *ad* and *in*.

As, pertinet *in utramque partem*; it appertains *to each part*.

RULE VIII.

The agent, or doer, after *third personal* verbs, in the passive voice, is ever in the ablative with a preposition; and the verb may serve for any number, or person.

As, agitur *a me*, *a te*, *a nobis*, *a vobis*, *ab illis*; *I* did it, *thou* didst it, *we* did it, *you* did it, *they* did it.

RULE IX.

When the agent, or doer, is understood, the verb is in the neuter gender, and may serve for any number, or person.

As, *dictum* fuit; it was *said*. Postquam altos *ventum* in montes; after *they had reached* the high mountains. Ast ubi patriæ *perventum* ad limina sedis; but when *I had come* to the gates of my father's seat.

RULE

Rule X.

Cœpit, incipet, desinit, debet, solet, and *potest,* are used as third personal verbs, when followed by the infinitive of similar verbs.

As, sacerdotem insciticæ *pudere* debet; a minister ought *to be ashamed* of ignorance.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Rule I.

A verb may be used in the infinitive mode independent.

As, *incipere* narrationem, pugnabatur cominus ab illis; *to begin* the narration, they fought in close encounter.

Rule II.

One verb may govern another, in the infinitive.

As, pii amant *venerare* Deum; the pious love *to venerate* God.

Rule III.

Nouns may govern verbs, in the infinitive.

As, si tantus *amor* casus *cognoscere* nostros; if there be such *desire to know* our misfortunes. *Tempus* abire. *Occasio* scribere.

Rule IV.

Adjectives, that do not govern a genitive case, may elegantly put verbs in the infinitive.

As dignus *mori*; worthy *to die*.

Rule V.

Participles govern verbs, in the infinitive.

As, *paratus* seu *versare* dolos, seu certæ *occumbere* morti; *prepared to practise* deceit, or *to expose* himself to certain death.

RULE VI.

A noun, or pronoun, in the accusative absolute, governs a verb in the infinitive.

As, historii dicunt nobis, *Aristidem* non *relinquere*, cum obivit, pecuniam sufficientem impensis funeri suo; historians tell us, that *Aristides*, when he died, did not *leave* money sufficient for the expenses of his funeral.

Remarks.

1. This *accusative* is said to be absolute; because it is not governed by any word, whatever. And, upon the same principle, a verb is said to be in the infinitive mode independent.

2. Phrases, in which the accusative is absolute, may be resolved by *quod* and *ut*; which put the verbs, in the conjunctive mode.

As, volo *te agere* melius; resolved: Volo *ut tu ageres* melius.

3. The infinitive mode is often understood. As, spero equidem mediis supplicia hausurum *(esse)* scopulis; I hope, however, that thou wilt suffer punishment, on the intervening rocks. In this sentence, *esse*, in the infinitive, is understood.

4. The infinitive mode is often set alone, by an ellipsis, when its dependence is on some verb understood.

As, hinc *spargere* voces in vulgum ambiguas, et *quærere*, conscius, arma. In this sentence, *incipiebat* is understood. Hence he began *to disseminate* dubious expressions among the rabble, and, conscious, *to seek* arms.

PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES.

Rule I.

A noun, or pronoun, is in the ablative case absolute, when joined with a participle expressed or understood, and there is no word to govern it.

As, *Dea* matre, monstrante viam; the *goddess* mother, shewing the way. *Te* volente; *you* being willing.

Remark.

When the participle is not expressed, *existente*, in the ablative singular, or *existentibus*, in the ablative plural, are understood.

Rule II.

Participles, whether active or passive, deponent or neuter, govern the same cases, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As, amans *librum*; loving *his book*. Maledicens *magistratibus*; reviling *the magistrates*. Nulla tuarum audita *mihi*, nec visa sororum. Cæsar, existens *imperator*, Gallos subegit. *Exuvias* indutus Achillei.

Rule III.

Participles, by the synecdoche, govern the accusative.

As, *vultum* demissus; down cast *in his countenance*.

Rule IV.

Participial adjectives, ending in *ans*, *ens*, *ax*, and *us*, govern the genitive.

As,

As, *alieni* appetens ; *covetous.* Tempus edax eſt *rerum ;* time devours *things.* Inexpertus *belli ;* unexperienced *in war.* Potens *nimborum,* maſter *of ſtorms.*

RULE V.

Participial adjectives, ending in *bilis* and *dus,* and all paſſive participles, commonly govern the dative.

As, pax *bonis omnibus* eſt optabilis ; peace is deſired by *all good men.* Deus *nobis,* or *a nobis,* colendus eſt ; God is to be worſhipped *by us.*

RULE VI.

Exoſus, peroſus, and *pertæſus,* having an active ſignification, govern the accuſative : Having a paſſive ſignification, they govern the dative.

As, pertæſus *ignaviam ſuam ;* he is weary *of his idleneſs.* Exoſus *Deo* et *ſanctis ;* hated by *God* and *ſaints.*

RULE VII.

Theſe participles, *cretus, creatus, editus, genitus, generatus, natus, ortus, prognatus,* and *ſatus,* govern the ablative.

As, ſatus *regibus ;* deſcended *from kings.* Generatus *Trojâ ;* a ſon of *Troy.*

Remark.

The ablative, after theſe participles, may ſometimes be preceded by a prepoſition.

As, edita *de magno flumine* nympha fui ; I was a nymph deſcended *from a great river.*

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS.

Rule I.

Gerunds govern the same cases, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As, studium fruendi *Deo;* the desire of enjoying *God.* Sibi *auctoritati* parendum esse fateantur; let them confess, that they ought to obey *authority.* Amor videndi *Romam;* the love of seeing *Rome.*

Rule II.

Adjectives, that take a genitive, and such nouns as, *amor, vis, causa, gratia, studium, tempus, ars, occasio, potestas, otium, voluntas, cupido, regula, norma,* &c. govern gerunds, in the genitive case.

As, ars *loquendi;* the art *of speaking.* Memor *benefaciendi* esto; be mindful *of doing well.* Certus *eundi;* sure *of going.*

Remarks.

1. Instead of the gerund in *di* of the genitive, the poets sometimes use a verb in the infinitive. As, studium bona sua *tueri;* the desire *of defending* their own property.

2. Nouns and pronouns, in the genitive plural are not inelegantly governed by this gerund. As, quum *illorum* videndi gratia me in forum contulissem; when I went to the forum for the sake of seeing *them.*

Rule III.

The gerund in *do,* of the dative case, is governed by adjectives that signify *profit, usefulness, fitness,* &c.

As,

As, ſemen *utile* ſerendo ; ſeed *uſeful* for ſowing. Penna *habilis* ſcribendo ; a pen *proper* for writing.

Remarks.

1. The governing adjectives, *aptus, habilis, idoneus, par, utilis,* &c. are often underſtood. As, non eſt ambulando, (ſupply *idoneum*) ; it is not *convenient* to walk.

2. The gerund in do, in the dative, is often governed by a verb. As, cum omnes *ſcribendo* adeſſent.—CIC.

RULE IV.

The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is governed by theſe prepoſitions, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in,* and *pro*.

As, ignavi *a diſcendo* cito deterrentur ; idle boys are eaſily frightened *from learning*.

Remarks.

1. The governing prepoſition is often underſtood. As, *colendo* Deum ; *in worſhipping* God.

2. The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is frequently uſed, as the *inſtrument, cauſe,* or *manner* of acting. As, *legendo* defeſſus eſt ; he is weary *with reading*.

RULE V.

The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, is uſed in conjunction with the verb, *eſt* ; and, importing neceſſity, governs a dative of the *perſon* or *thing*, on whom the neceſſity falls.

As, cum luxuria *nobis*, cum amentia, cum ſcelere *certandum eſt* ; *we muſt combat* with luxury, with madneſs, with villany.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. This gerund is properly the nominative to the verb, *eſt ;* and the *parſing* comes under Rules I, and II, under nouns.

2. If, in conſtruction, a verb immediately precedes *eſt*, the gerund in *dum* of the accuſative, and the infinitive mode *eſſe*, are to be uſed. As, quotidie meditêre *reſiſtendum eſſe* iracundiæ ; every day conſider, that *you muſt reſiſt* anger. In phraſes of this nature, the gerund is in the accuſative abſolute.

3. The perſon, or thing, on whom the neceſſity falls, is often underſtood.

RULE VI.

The gerund in *dum* of the accuſative, is governed by the prepoſitions, *ad*, *ante*, *ob*, and *propter*. As, ab ætheri deſcendebat Chriſtus *propter* peccatores *redimendum ;* Chriſt deſcended from heaven, *for the redemption* of ſinners.

Remark.

The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, or accuſative, is indifferently uſed either in the ſingular or plural number. As, eundum eſt *mihi ; I* muſt go. Eundum eſt *nobis ; we* muſt go. Ante *domandum* ingentes tollent animos ; before *they are broken*, they will ſwell their mettle high.—VIRG.

RULE VII.

Gerundial participles* govern the ſame caſe as the verbs from which they are derived, govern. As,

* Some grammarians chooſe to call them *gerundive adjectives*, and to have the following as the rule of government.

RULE. Gerunds, when turned into *gerundive adjectives*, agree with their nouns in number, caſe and gender ; and ſtill retain their government.

Whether they are called *gerundial participles*, or *gerundive adjectives*, is immaterial. To know the manner in which they are uſed, is the more important thing.

As, *ad* feſtos *dies* ludorum *celebrandos ; to celebrating* the feſtival *days* of plays.

Remarks.

1. The gerundial participles have the ſame *caſe*, *gender*, and *number*, as the nouns they govern. As, ad *dies celebrandos.*

2. They admit prepoſitions, that govern them in the accuſative, or ablative. As, *ad ſuperandos* peſſimos nequitia ; *to outdoing* the worſt in villany.

RULE VIII.

The gerundial participle, in conjunction with the verb *eſt*, or *eſſe*, governs a dative of the *perſon*, or *thing*, on whom the neceſſity falls.

As, nec *mihi eſſe* C. Cethegi furioſam temeritatem *pertimeſcendam ; I need* not *fear* the furious temerity of C. Cethegus.

RULE IX.

When the gerundial participle does not govern a following word, it agrees with its noun, in *number*, *caſe*, and *gender*.

As, amor *coercenda* eſt inter veritatis terminos ; love *muſt be reſtrained* within the bounds of truth. *In negotio tranſagendo* fidus eſt ; he is faithful *in tranſacting buſineſs.*

RULE X.

Gerunds, that govern the accuſative, and thoſe derived from *abutor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, and *utor*, may be changed into gerundial participles, and agree with their nouns, in *number*, *caſe*, and *gender*.

As, O conditionem miſeram non modo *adminiſtrandæ* verum etiam *conſervandæ Reipublicæ ! O*

miſerable

miſerable condition not only *of governing*, but *of preſerving the Commonwealth!* Alſo theſe, *invidiæ meæ levandæ* cauſa; *abutendæ libertatis*; *juſtitiæ fruendæ*; *generandi* gloria *mellis*.

Remark.

They are called gerundial participles; becauſe, as participles, they expreſs time and agree with their nouns; and as gerunds, they may govern their nouns, in their reſpective caſes.

SUPINES.

Rule I.

Supines govern the ſame caſe, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As, *ſcitatum oracula* Phœbi mittimus; we ſend *to inquire of the oracle* of Phœbus.

Rule II.

The ſupine in *um*, has an active ſignification, and is governed by verbs and participles ſignifying motion to a place.

As, milites ſunt miſſi *ſpeculatum* arcem; ſoldiers were ſent *to view* the tower.

Rule III.

The ſupine in *u*, has a paſſive ſignification, and is governed by adjectives.

As, horribile *viſu*; horrible *to be ſeen*.

TIME.

Rule I.

Nouns, that ſignify the time, *when*, are generally put in the ablative.

As, *heſterno die* abiit; he departed, *yeſterday*.

RULE II.

Nouns, that signify the *continuance* of time, are commonly put in the accusative.

As, studebat, *quatuor annos*; he studied, *four years*.

Remarks.

1. The time, *when*, may be in the accusative. As, *id tempus* creatus est Consul; he was created Consul, *at that time*. And the *continuance* of time is sometimes put in the ablative. As, imperavit *triennio*, et *decem mensibus, octoque diebus*; he reigned *three years, ten months*, and *eight days*.

2. Nouns, that express the time, *when*, and *continuance* of time, are sometimes governed by prepositions, in the accusative, or ablative. As, ne detine in *annum integrum*, quod commodatum est, in *die*; detain not, *a whole year*, what is lent thee, *for a day*.

NAMES OF PLACES.

RULE I.

Nouns, that signify the names of kingdoms, cities and towns, if they are of the *first*, or *second*, declension, and singular number, are put in the genitive.

As, *Romæ* Cicero vixit; Cicero lived, *at Rome*.

RULE II.

Proper names of places, that are of the plural number *only*, or of the third declension, are put in the ablative.

As, Hannibal *Carthagine* vixit; Hannibal lived *at Carthage*. Socrates mortuus est *Athenis*; Socrates died *at Athens*.

RULE

Rule III.

Proper names of places, after verbs of motion, are put in the accusative.

As, *Romam* venit ; he came *to Rome.*

Rule IV.

The proper name of a place, from which a person goes, is put in the ablative.

As, profectus est *Corintho ;* he went *from Corinth.*

Rule V.

The distance of one place from another is put in the accusative, or ablative.

As, Wigornia distat Providentiâ *quadraginta millia* passuum ; Worcester is *forty miles* distant from Providence.

Remarks.

1. *Domus* and *rus*, and these genitive nouns, *militiæ*, *humi*, and *belli*, signifying the place *where*, follow the construction of proper names. As, *humi* sternitur bos ; the ox is knocked to *the ground.*

2. The proper names of countries, cities, and many appellatives, after verbs of motion, frequently take a preposition before them. As, *ad Genevam* profectus est ; he went *to Geneva.* Ibant *ad templum ;* they went *to the temple.*

3. *Rus*, in the accusative plural, always takes *ad* before it. As, *ad rura ; into the country.*

4. *Domi*, when it means, *at home*, can have no adjective to agree with it, but these genitives, *meæ*, *tuæ*, *suæ*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, *alienæ*. When connected with any other adjective, it must be in the ablative. As, vivit *domo superba.*

5. The

5. The proper name of a city, town, or place, *nigh to which*, or *before which*, any thing is done, is put in the accuſative with *ad*. As, bellum quod geſſerat *ad Trojam ;* the war, which ſhe carried on, *at Troy*.

6. Two nouns, expreſſing place and belonging to one thing, the one being a *proper* noun, and the other *common*, cannot be in appoſition, although no word is placed between them. As, primum *Antiochiæ—loco* nobili, et celebri quondam *urbe* et copioſa. To ſay, natus eſt *Eboraci, urbis* affluentis, is bad Latin ; it ought to be, *urbe* affluenti. The noun *urbe*, is governed by *in*, underſtood.

ADVERBS.

RULE I.

Adverbs govern the ſame caſes, as the words, from which they are derived, govern.

As, venit obviam *nobis ;* he came to meet *us*. Illa canit ſimiliter *cycno*, or *cycni ;* ſhe ſings like *a ſwan*. Caſtra propius *urbem* moventur. Inutiliter *amicis* vivit. Hoc eſt convenienter *omnibus*.

RULE II.

Adverbs of *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, with *inſtar* and *ergo*, govern the genitive.

As, ergo *illius ; for his* ſake. Inſtar *montis ;* as large as *a mountain*. Satis *eloquentiæ ;* enough *of eloquence*. Pridie *calendarum ;* the day before *the calends*. Nuſquam *loci ;* no *place*.

RULE III.

Adverbs of the comparative and ſuperlative degrees, govern the ſame caſe that their adjectives govern.

As,

As, qui gerunt se cautissime *omnium*, et vivunt vigilantius *aliis* ; they that conduct the most cautiously *of all men*, and live more watchfully than *others*.

RULE IV.

En, *ecce*, and *hem*, govern an accusative of the *thing*, and dative of the *person*.

As, en *tibi* quatuor *aras* ! lo, four *altars* for *you* !

Remark.

When they upbraid, they have the accusative only. As, en *hominem* ; what *a man*.

RULE V.

Cedò, used adverbially, governs the accusative. As, cedò *illum librum* ; give me *that book*.

RULE VI.

These adverbs, *aliter*, *ante*, *post*, and *secus*, govern the ablative of the noun, that signifies the quantity.

As, *longo* post *tempore* ; a *long time* after. *Multo* aliter. *Paulo* secus. *Paulo* post. *Multo* ante.

RULE VII.

These adverbs ; *quoad*, until ; *quasi* ; as though ; *tanquam*, as ; *ac si*, even as ; *dum* until, govern verbs, in the conjunctive mode only.

RULE VIII.

The adverb, *ne*, in forbidding, may govern either the imperative, or conjunctive mode, indifferently. But, when it signifies *lest*, or *lest that*, it must have the conjunctive only.

RULE IX.

Theſe adverbs, *donec*, as long as; *ut*, when, or after that; *dum*, whilſt, or as long as, if a nominative and a verb come next after them, govern the indicative mode only.

As, *dum luſtrat* ſingula ſub ingenti templo, *ut conſpexit* ſpolia; currus, ipſumque corpus amici.

Remark.

The other adverbs may take either the indicative, or conjunctive, mode.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions couple like modes, times, and caſes, except when the government otherwiſe demands.

As, Socrates docuit *Xenophontem* et *Platonem*; Socrates taught *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

PREPOSITIONS.

RULE I.

Verbs, compounded with prepoſitions, govern the caſe of their prepoſitions, when their force falls on the caſual word.

As, adivit *templum*; he went to *the temple*: Detrudunt naves *ſcopulo*; they ſhove the ſhips from *the rock*.

RULE II.

Verbs, compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, and *in*, often admit a ſimilar prepoſition before the caſual noun.

As, hominibus Deus juſſit *abſtinere a* malis; God hath commanded men *to abſtain from* evil.

RULE

Rule III.

Nouns and pronouns are often governed, by prepositions understood.

As, habeo te *loco* parentis; I have you *in the place* of my father.

Rule IV.

These thirty two prepositions govern the accusative; *ad, adversus, adversum, ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, penes, per, pone, post, præter, prope, propter, secundum, secus, supra, trans, ultra, versus, usque,* or *usque ad.*

Rule V.

These thirteen prepositions govern the ablative; *a, ab, abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e, ex, palam, præ, pro, sine.*

Rule VI.

Tenus may govern a noun, in the genitive or ablative plural. If the noun be singular, it is put in the ablative only.

As, *pube* tenus; up to *the waist.* *Mento* tenus; up to *the chin.* *Humeris,* or *humerorum* tenus; up to *the shoulders.* *Athenarum* tenus; as far as *Athens.*

Rule VII.

In, sub, subter, and *super,* implying motion to a place, or thing, govern the accusative.

As, ivit *in undam*; he went *into the water.* *Sub mœnia* tendit; he goes *under the wall.* Incidit *super agmina*; he fell *upon the troops.* Ducit *subter tectum*; he brings him *under the roof.*

Rule

RULE VIII.

If ſettlement, reſt, or motion in a place be expreſſed, then *in*, *ſub*, *ſubter*, and *ſuper*, govern either the accuſative or ablative.

As, diſcurrit *in ſchola*; he runs up and down *in the ſchool*. *Fronde* ſuper *viridi*; upon *the green graſs*.

RULE IX.

Clam governs the accuſative or ablative indifferently.

As, clam *judicem*, or *judice*; unknown to *the judge*.

N. B. When prepoſitions looſe their government, they become adverbs. As, *pone* ſubit conjux; my wife comes *behind*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Ah and *vah* govern the accuſative and vocative.

Heus and *ohe* govern the vocative.

Hei and *væ* govern the dative.

Heu, *O*, and *pro* govern the nominative, accuſative and vocative.

THE ANSWER.

The queſtion and anſwer are put in the ſame time of the verb, and caſe of the noun.

As, *Cujus* eſt fundus? *Vicini*. *Whoſe* farm is this? Anſwer; *My neighbour's*.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

Grammatical Figures.

THE more important and useful grammatical figures are, *the metaplasmus, enallage,* and *ellipsis.*

Metaplasmus

Is the changing of a word from its common orthography, in the following manner :

1. *Prothesis* is the addition of some letters, to the beginning of a word ; as, *gnatus* for *natus.*

2. *Aphæresis* omits some letters, or syllables, at the beginning of a word ; as, *temnere* for *contemnere.*

3. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of some letters, in the middle of a word ; as, *relliquiæ* for *reliquiæ.*

4. *The Syncope* is the omission of letters, in the middle of a word ; as, *extinxti* for *extinxisti.*

5. *Apocope* omits some letters, at the end of a word ; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii.*

6. *Paragoge* suffixes some letters to the end of a word ; as, *accingier* for *accingi.*

7. *Metathesis*

7. *Metathesis* changes the natural position of letters.

8. *Antithesis* is the using of one letter for another; as, *olli* for *illi*.

9. *Tmesis* divides a word, and puts another between the two parts; as, qui*nam*cunque for quicunque*nam*.

Enallage

Is the interchanging of one word, or part of speech for another; as, *satis* vini bibitur. Here *satis*, an *adverb*, is used in lieu of *abundantia*. The other parts of speech are interchanged in this manner.

Ellipsis

Is the elegant omission of some word in a sentence. As, ibant *ad* Sancti Pauli: In this sentence *ecclesiam* is elegantly omitted.

SECTION II.

Distinction *of* Genders.

The proper names of heathen gods, of men, of any male creature, of mountains, of months, of rivers, and winds, are masculine gender.

The proper names of heathen goddesses, of women, of any female creature, of countries, of cities, of islands, are feminine gender.

Common names of trees are, generally, of the feminine gender.

The names of birds and beasts, meaning either *he*, or *she*, are either masculine or feminine.

The

The common names of offices and things appertaining to men, are of the masculine gender, and those appertaining to women are of the feminine gender. But if the names are, indifferently, applied to either male, or female, they are of the common gender.

All nouns undeclined, and those ending in *um*, are of the neuter gender.

Common gender contains both male and female; as, *parens*, father, or mother.

To the *doubtful gender* belong all nouns, that, by good authors, are used in application to both sexes; as *dies*, a day.

To the *epicene gender* belong nouns, that are indifferently applied, either to the male or female; as, *passer*, a sparrow; *aquila*, an eagle.

SECTION III.

Cognata Tempora.

From the first person singular, present time, indicative mode, are derived the imperfect time and first future of the indicative; the imperative mode; the present and imperfect times of the conjunctive mode; the present time of the infinitive; the present participle and the gerunds.

As, *amo*; amabam, amabo, ama, amem, amarem, amare, amans, amandum, amandi, amando.

From the perfect time of the indicative are formed the pluperfect and second future of the same mode; the perfect, pluperfect, and first and second future of the conjunctive mode; the perfect

and

and future of the infinitive; the ſupines, the participle of the preſent time, and future in *rus*.

As, *amavi*; amaveram, amavero, amaverim, amaviſſem, amavero; amaviſſe, amaturum eſſe; amatum, amatu; amatus, amaturus.

SECTION IV.

Particular Remarks.

1. *Syllabic*, or *enclytic* adjections, are letters added to words, to make them more emphatical; as, *met*, *te*, *ce*, *pſe*, *ple*, *cine*, *nam*, *dam*, *dem*, *quam*, *ve*, *pote*, *cunque* and *piam*.

2. *Cardinals* are nouns of number; as, *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, *quatuor*, &c.

3. *Gentiles* are denominations of perſons, taken from their countries; as, *Romanus* from *Roma*.

4. *Numerals* are adjectives, that denote number; as, *one*, &c. *Firſt*, &c. *Once*, &c.

5. *Ordinal adjectives* are theſe, *primus*, *ſecundus*, &c.

6. *Patronymics* are denominations of perſons from their anceſtors; as, *Pelides*; Achilles, the ſon of *Peleus*.

7. *Patronymicals* are names taken from things; as cities, towns, ſprings, rivers, mountains. *Iliades*, Trojan women, from *Ilium* a name for Troy.

8. *Primitives* are thoſe words, that are not derived from any other word whatever.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Irregular Nouns.

First Declenſion.

Nouns of the firſt declenſion have their nominative caſe end in *a*, *as*, *es*, and *e*. As, *penna*, *Æneas*, *Anchiſes*, *Penelope*.

The genitive ſingular ſometimes ends in *ai*; as, *pictai*; *aulai*.

Theſe nouns, *anima*, *Dea*, *domina*, *equa*, *famula*, *filia*, *mula*, *nata*, *ſerva*, *ſocia*, make their dative and ablative plural in *abus*, to diſtinguiſh them from their maſculines, in *is*.

The genitive plural has frequently ſome letters taken out, by a ſyncope; as, *Æneadum*, for *Æneadarum*; *Grajugenum*, for *Grajugenarum*.

Second Declenſion.

Proper names of men, in *ius*, make the vocative in *i*; as, *Georgius*, Georgi. Alſo *filius* and *genius* make their vocative *fili* and *geni*. Nouns, that end in *us*, have their vocative in *e*. But *Deus* makes vocative *Deus*. *Agnus*, *Bacchus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, *lucus*, and *vulgus* may have their vocative either in *i*, or *e*.

The genitive *plural* may ſuffer an omiſſion of letters; as, *Deûm*, for *Deorum*.

All nouns of the neuter gender, of whatever declenſion, have the *nominative*, *accuſative*, and *vocative* alike. And theſe three caſes, in the *plural*, ever end in *a*.

Third Declenſion.

Nouns of this declenſion often make their *accuſative ſingular* in *im*, or *in*; as, *ſitim*; *geneſin*.

The *ablative singular* generally ends in *e*. When the *accusative singular* is in *im*, the *ablative* singular is for the most part in *i*.

Nouns, that end in two consonants and increase in the *genitive singular*, make the *genitive plural* in *ium*; as, *pars*; *partium*.

A few nouns are excepted from this remark; as, *hyems*; *hyemum*.

Some, that have their *genitive plural* in *ium*, do often make their *accusative plural* in *eis*; as, *parteis*, for *partes*.

Neuters of this declension, that end in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, have the *ablative singular* generally in *i*.

When the *ablative singular* of neuter nouns, ends in *i*, the *nominative*, *accusative* and *vocative plural* end in *ia*.

The names of the feasts of heathen gods, have the *genitive plural* often in *orum*; as, *Saturnaliorum*.

Fourth Declension.

These nouns, *acus*, *arcus*, *ficus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *quercus*, *specus*, *tribus*, make the *dative* and *ablative plural* in *ubus*; as, *partubus*.

Sometimes the *genitive singular* ends in *uis*, and the *dative* in *u*.

General Remarks.

Aër and *æther* make the *accusative singular* in *aëra* and *æthera*. Crater is *cratera*, singular; *crateras*, plural.

Some nouns are of the masculine gender in the singular; and masculine and neuter in the plural; as, *jocus*; *locus*. Plural, *joci*, *joca*; *loci*, *loca*.

Dindymus, *Gargarus*, *Imarus*, *Massicus*, *Mænalus*, *Tænarus*, *Taygetus* are of the masculine gender, in the

the ſingular; in the plural, they are of the neuter gender.

Raſtrum, *frenum*, *capiſtrum*, and *ſilum*, in the ſingular number, are of the neuter gender; in the plural, they are either maſculine, or neuter.

Pergamus and *ſupplex*, in the *ſingular* are of the feminine gender; in the *plural* they are of the neuter gender. As, ſingular, *Pergamus*; plural, *Pergama*.

Delicium, *epulum*, and *nundinum*, in the *ſingular*, are of the ſecond declenſion neuter gender; in the *plural* they are of the firſt declenſion. As, ſingular, *epulum*; plural, *epulæ*.

The following nouns are, rarely, uſed in the ſingular number: Acta, antes, antiæ, arma, artus, bellaria, blanditiæ, calendæ, cancelli, caſtra, crepundia, cunabula, cunæ, diræ, divitiæ, excubiæ, exequiæ, exta, exuviæ, faſti, feriæ, grates, idus, ilia, induciæ, induviæ, inferiæ, inſidiæ, juſta, lactes, lendes, lemures, liberi, literæ, luſtra, magalia, majores, manes, manubiæ, mapalia, minæ, minores, mœnia, munia, natales, nonæ, nugæ, nuptiæ, penates, phaleræ, plagæ, præcordia, primitiæ, quiſquiliæ, reliquiæ, roſtra, ſponſalia, ſuppetiæ, tenebræ, teſqua, thermæ, tricæ, valvæ, vindiciæ, viſera.

Theſe, that follow, are ſeldom uſed in the plural number: Aër, æther, barathrum, bilis, cœnum, cholera, decor, defrutum, fames, far, fel, fimus, fuga, gluten, heſperus, hordeum, halec, humus, indoles, invidia, jubar, juſtitium, juventus, lac, labes, lethum, limus, lues, mel, mulſum, muſcus, nemo, nihilum, nitrum, paupertas, pelagus, pinus, pituita, pontus, proles, pubes, putror, pus, quies, ſalum, ſalus, ſanguis, ſapientia, ſanies, ſenecta,

necta, ſenectus, ſenium, ſitis, ſoboles, tabes, talio, tellus, thus, tuſſis, valetudo, ver, veſper, vigor, virus, viſcum, vitrum, vulgus.

Nouns, that deſignate the feſtivals of the heathen gods, are uſed in the plural only. As *Bacchanalia*, feaſts in honour of Bacchus.

Some nouns are uſed in the *ablative ſingular* only; as, noctu, juſſu, natu, promptu, injuſſu, permiſſu.

Some nouns are uſed without any caſe; as, fas, genu, tot, inſtar, frugi, expes, gelu, tempe, quot, gummi, nil, nihil, cornu.

Other nouns have two caſes only; as, fors, forte; ſpontis, ſponte; impetis, impete; repetundarum, repetundis; ſuppetiæ, ſuppetias.

Others have three caſes; as, opis, opem, ope; virus, viri, viro.

The proper names of men, in general, are not uſed in the *plural* except when they are uſed as common nouns; as, *Catones*, the Catoes.

N. B. Attention to the Latin dictionary and good authors will teach, in the beſt manner, the whole variety of irregular nouns.

SECTION VI.

Third Personal Verbs.

Grammarians, both Engliſh and Latin, have ſpoken much concerning impersonal verbs. But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, there are no ſuch verbs, in either language. *It rains, it is warm, it thunders, it behoves, it becomes*, are not, in any ſenſe, impersonal verbs. For *it* is the nominative word to each ſeparate verb; and *it* is the relative to ſome antecedent noun underſtood. Thus,

Thus, in Latin, *decet*, *libet*, *licet*, *liquet*, *miseret*, *oportet*, *piget*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, and *tædet*, are not, properly speaking, impersonal verbs. To these verbs the word *negotium*, *pensum*, *officium*, *res*, &c. Or *some verb in the infinitive*, are used as nominatives cases. To ascertain precisely what word understood is the nominative, we must be directed by the nature of the sentence.

The ten preceding verbs are never used, but in the third person, singular and plural number; their nominative being generally understood. And they may be used, in any *time* of the indicative, conjunctive, or infinitive. They are active verbs, and have government of case, as is largely shewn in the *Syntax*.

Besides these, many other verbs are occasionally used, in the third person singular; some general word being understood for the nominative. Among which we may enumerate the following: *Accidit*, *benefit*, *competit*, *conducet*, *confert*, *constat*, *contingit*, *convenit*, *attinet*, *pertinet*, *spectat*, *displicet*, *dolet*, *evenit*, *expedit*, *malefit*, *nocet*, *obest*, *patet*, *placet*, *præstat*, *prodest*, *restat*, *satisfit*, *stat*, *delectat*, *juvat*, *debet*, *cœpit*, *incipit*, *desinit*, *debet*, *solet*, *potest*, *sufficit*, *supersit*, *vacat*, *fallit*, *figit*, *latet*, and *præterit*.

Many passive and neuter verbs may be used in the third person singular, having some general word understood for the nominative. As, *agatur*, *audiebatur*, *legitur*, *pugnatur*, *statur*, *ventum est*, *peccatur*, &c.

To find the nominative case to any of the verbs mentioned in this section, ask the question, ¿*What?* For example, *legitur*. ¿ What? *Liber*, the book, or *scriptum*, the writing, &c.

Theſe verbs are, ſometimes, uſed in the third perſon plural. And it often happens, that, both in the ſingular and plural number, the nominative caſe is expreſſed. As, decent annos *mollia regna* tuos. *Nemo* miſerorum commiſereſcit. ¿ Te non pudet *iſtud* ?—¿ Non te *hæc* pudent ?

SECTION VII.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs, that are wanting, in any *times*, *perſons*, *numbers*, or *modes*, are ſaid to be defective. Of which the following is a Catalogue.

AIO.

IND.	*Pref.*	Aio,	ais,	ait.	——	——	aiunt.
	Imp.	Aiebam,	as,	at.	bamus,	batis,	bant.
	Per.	——	aiſti,	—	——	——	——
SUBJ.	*Pref.*	——	aias,	aiat.	aiamus,	aiatis,	aiant.
	Imper.	ai. ——			*Part.*	Aiens.	

APAGE.

IMPER. *Sing.* Apage. *Plur.* Apagite.

AVE.

IMPER. *Sing.* Ave, aveto. *Plur.* Avete, avetote.
INFIN. Avere.

AUSIM.

CONJ. *Sing.* Auſim, auſis, auſit. *Plur.* —— —— auſint.

CEDO.

IMPER. *Sing.* Cedo. *Plur.* Cedite.

FOREM.

CONJ. *Sing.* Forem, fores, foret. *Plur.* —— —— forent.
INFIN. Fore ; the ſame as *futurum eſſe*.

FAXO, or FAXIM.

IND. and CONJ. *Sing.* Faxim, faxis, faxit. imus, itis, int.

INFIT.

IND. *Sing.* —— —— infit. *Plur.* —— —— infiunt.

INQUIO,

INQUIO, or INQUAM.

IND. { *Pref.* Inquam, is, it. Inquimus, itis, iunt.
Im. — — inquiebat. —— —— inquiebant.
Per. —— inquisti, inquit. —— —— ——
Fut. —— inquies, inquiet. —— —— ——

IMPER. Inque, inquito. —— ——
CONJ. —— —— inquiat. PART. Inquiens.

QUÆSO.

IND. *Sing.* Quæso, is, it. *Plur.* Quæsumus, —— ——
INFIN. Quæsere. PART. Quæsens.

SALVE.

IND. *Sing.* —— salvebis. —— INFIN. Salvere.
IMPER. Salve, salveto. Salvete, salvetote.

VALE.

IND. —— valebis, —— INFIN. Valere.
IMPER. Vale, valeto. Valete, valetote.

The three following verbs have the times, that are formed from *the perfect time* only.

ODI, oderim, oderam, odissem, odero, odisse, odiens, osus, osurus.

MEMINI, memineram, meminerim, meminissem, meminero, meminisse.

CŒPI, cœperam, cœperim, cœpissem, cœpero, cœpisse, cœptus.

Perosus and *exosus* are in use among the best authors. But *Perodi* and *Exodi* are obsolete.

Dor, der ; for ; fi ; sci, are not in use. But the compounds of the three first are sometimes used : As, *addor, reddor, effor, affor.*

SECTION VIII.

RULES *for the Formation of the* Perfect Times *of Active Verbs, and the Supine in* um.

RULE 1. The perfect time of the first conjugation ends in *avi ;* as amo, *per*, amavi,

RULE

RULE 2. The perfect time of the second conjugation ends in *ui*; as, moneo, *per.* monui.

RULE 3. The ending of the perfect time of the third conjugation, is governed by the ending of the present time, in the following manner.

The present time in	makes the perfect in
bo	*bi*; *ſcabo*, *ſcabi*.
co	*ci*; *diſco*, *didici*.
do	*di*; *pando*, *pandi*.
go	*xi*; *frigo*, *frixi*.
ho	*xi*; *traho*, *traxi*.
lo	*ui*; *cello*, *cellui*.
mo	*ui*; *vomo*, *vomui*.
no	*vi*; *cerno*, *crevi*.
po	*pſi*; *ſcalpo*, *ſcalpſi*.
quo	*qui*; *linquo*, *liqui*.
ro	*vi*; *tero*, *trivi*.
ſo	*ſivi*; *arceſſo*, *arceſſivi*.
ſco	*vi*; *paſco*, *pavi*.
to	*ti*; *verto*, *verti*.
ecto	*exi*; *flecto*, *flexi*.
vo	*vi*; *volvo*, *volvi*.
xo	*ui*; *texo*, *texui*.
cio	*ci*; *facio*, *feci*.
dio	*di*; *fodio*, *fodi*.
gio	*gi*; *fugio*, *fugi*.
pio	*pi*; *capio*, *cepi*.
rio	*ri*; *pario*, *peperi*.
tio	*ſſi*; *quatio*, *quaſſi*.
uo	*ui*; *ſtatuo*, *ſtatui*.

RULE 4. The perfect time of the fourth conjugation ends in *ivi*; as, geſtio, *per.* geſtivi.

Compound

Compound verbs have the ſame perfect times as their ſimple verbs. As, doceo, docui; edoceo, *per.* edocui.

But if the ſimple verb doubles a ſyllable, in the perfect time, the compound doth not. As, tundo, *per.* tutudi, contundo, *per.* contudi.

SUPINES.

The ſupine is governed, by the ending of the perfect time.

The perfect time in	makes the ſupine in
avi	*atum ; amavi, amatum.*
bi	*tum ; bibi, bibitum.*
ci	*ctum ; vici, victum.*
di	*ſum ; vidi, viſum.*
gi	*ctum ; legi, lectum.*
li	*ſum ; ſefelli, falſum.*
mi	*tum ; emi, emptum.*
ni	*tum ; veni, ventum.*
pi	*tum ; cepi, captum.*
qui	*ctum ; liqui, lictum.*
ri	*ſum ; veri, verſum.*
pſi	*ptum ; ſcripſi, ſcripumt.*
ti	*tum ; ſteti, ſtatum.*
vi	*tum ; flavi, flatum.*
ui	*itum ; domui, domitum.*
xi	*ctum ; vinxi, vinctum.*

The ſupines of compound verbs are the ſame as their ſimples. As, *doctum, edoctum.*

The foregoing are the GENERAL RULES *of forming the* PERFECT TIMES *of* ACTIVE VERBS *and the* SUPINE, *in* um. *From these general rules, however, there are many exceptions; and they are contained in the following*

CATALOGUE.

A.

ABDO, abdere, abdidi, abditum,	*to hide.*
Aboleo, abolere, abolui *and* abolevi, abolitum,	*to abolish.*
Abscondo, abscondere, abscondi, absconditum *and* absconsum,	*to hide.*
Absoleo, absolere, absolevi, absoletum,	*to grow out of use.*
Accerso, accersere, accersivi, accersitum,	*to call.*
Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum, ———*	*to obtain.*
Adolesco, adolescere, adolui *and* adolevi, adultum,	*to grow up.*
Ago, agere, egi, actum,	*to do.*
Allicio, allicere, allexi, allectum,	*to allure.*
Alo, alere, alui, altum *and* alitum,	*to nourish.*
Ambigo, ambigere, ———, ———,	*to doubt.*
Amicio, amicere, amicui *and* amixi, amictum,	*to clothe.*
Ango, angere, anxi, ———,	*to vex.*
Annuo, annuere, annui, ———,	*to nod.*
Aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum,	*to open.*
Apiscor, apisci, aptus sum, ———,	*to get.*
Applico, applicare, applicavi *and* applicui, applicatum *and* applicitum,	*to apply.*
Arceo, arcere, arcui, arcitum,	*to keep back.*
Arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitum,	*to call.*
Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum,	*to burn.*
Audeo, audere, ausus sum, ———,	*to dare.*
Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum,	*to increase.*
Aveo, avere, ———, ———,	*to covet.*

B.

BATUO, batuere, batui, batutum,	*to beat.*
Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum,	*to drink.*

C.

CADO, cadere, cecidi, casum,	*to fall.*
Cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum,	*to beat.*

Caleo,

* I shall use this ——— mark to denote the want of *time* and *supine*, in any verb.

Caleo, calere, calui, calitum, *to be hot.*
Calveo, calvere, calvi, ———, *to be bald.*
Cambio, cambire, campſi, campſum, *to exchange.*
Cano, canere, cecini, cantum, *to ſing.*
Capeſſo, capeſſere, capeſſivi, capeſſitum, *to undertake.*
Capio, capere, cepi, captum, *to take.*
Careo, carere, carui *and* caſſus ſum, caritum *and* caſſum, } *to want.*
Carpo, carpere, carpſi, carptum, *to crop.*
Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, *to beware.*
Cedo, cedere, ceſſi, ceſſum, *to yield.*
Celo, cellere, ceculi, culſum, *to break.*
Cenſeo, cenſere, cenſui, cenſum, *to think.*
Cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum, *to decree.*
Cieo, ciere, civi, citum, *to incite.*
Claudo, claudere, clauſi, clauſum, *to ſhut.*
Cluo, cluere, ———, ———, *to ſhine.*
Cœno, cœnare, cœnavi *and* cœnatus ſum, ———, *to ſup.*
Coerceo, coercere, coercui, coercitum, *to reſtrain.*
Cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum, *to compel.*
Collido, collidere, colliſi, colliſum, *to ſtrike together.*
Colo, colere, colui, cultum, *to worſhip.*
Comedo, comedere, comedi, comeſum *and* comeſtum, *to eat.*
Comminiſcor, comminiſci, commentus ſum, *to invent.*
Como, comere, compſi, comptum, *to comb.*
Comperio, comperire, comperi, compertum, *to find out.*
Compeſco, compeſcere, compeſcui, ———, *to paſture.*
Concino, concinere, concinui, concentum, *to ſing together.*
Concutio, concutere, concuſſi, concuſſum, *to ſhake.*
Condo, condere, condidi, conditum, *to build.*
Confiteor, confiteri, confeſſus ſum, ———, *to confeſs.*
Conjicio, conjicere, conjeci, conjectum, *to caſt together.*
Conniveo, connivere, connivi *and* connexi, ———, *to wink.*
Conſideo, conſidere, conſedi, conſeſſum, *to ſit together.*
Conſulo, conſulere, conſului, conſultum, *to conſult.*
Coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum, *to ſcethe.*
Corrigo, corrigere, correxi, correctum, *to correct.*
Corripio, corripere, corripui, correptum, *to ſnatch.*
Corruo, corruere, corrui, corrutum, *to fall down.*
Credo, credere, credidi, creditum, *to believe.*
Crepo, crepare, crepui, crepitum, *to reſound.*
Cubo, cubare, cubui, cubitum, *to lie down.*
Cumbo, cumbere, cubui, cubitum, *to go to bed.*
Cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitum, *to covet.*
Curro, currere, cucurri, curſum, *to run.*

DECIPIO,

D.

DECIPIO, decipere, decepi, deceptum, *to deceive.*
Decerpo, decerpere, decerpsi, decerptum, *to crop off.*
Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum, *to yield.*
Dego, degere, degi, ———, *to live.*
Deleo, delere, delevi, deletum, *to blot out.*
Deliteo, delitere, delitui, ———, *to lie hid.*
Demo, demere, dempsi, demptum, *to take away.*
Descisco, descisere, descivi, descitum, *to revolt.*
Desilio, desilire, desilivi *and* desilii, desultum, *to leap down.*
Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, *to speak.*
Desiteor, desiteri, desessus sum, ———, *to deny.*
Digredior, digredi, digressus sum, ———, *to digress.*
Disco, discere, didici, ———, *to learn.*
Dispesco, dispescere, dispescui, ———, *to drive beasts.*
Dispergo, dispergere, dispersi, dispersum, *to scatter.*
Displiceo, displicere, displicui, displicitum, *to displease.*
Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, *to divide.*
Do, dare, dedi, datum, *to give.*
Doleo, dolere, dolui, dolitum, *to grieve.*
Domo, domare, domui, domitum, *to tame.*
Duco, ducere, duxi, ductum, *to lead.*

E.

EGEO, egere, egui, ———, *to want.*
Elicio, elicere, elicui, elictum, *to draw out.*
Eligo, eligere, elegi, electum, *to elect.*
Emineo, eminere, eminui, ———, *to excel.*
Emo, emere, emi, emptum, *to buy.*
Enitor, eniti, enisus *and* enixus sum, ———, *to endeavour.*
Eo, ire, ivi, itum, *to go.*
Eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptum, *to snatch.*
Esurio, esurire, esurivi, esuritum, *to be hungry.*
Excello, excellere, excellui, excelsum, *to be eminent.*
Exculpo, exculpere, exculpsi, exculptum, *to grave.*
Excutio, excutere, excussi, excussum, *to shake.*
Exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitum, *to exercise.*
Exigo, exigere, exegi, exactum, *to demand.*
Expergiscor, expergisci, experrectus sum, *to awake.*
Experior, experiri, expertus sum, ———, *to try.*
Exuo, exuere, exui, exutum, *to unclothe.*

F.

FACESSO, facessere, facessi *and* facessivi, facessum *and* facessitum, } *to go about to do.*
Facio, facere, feci, factum, *to do.*

Fallo,

Fallo, fallere, fefelli, falſum, *to deceive.*
Farcio, farcire, farſi, fartum *and* farctum, *to ſtuff.*
Fateor, fateri, faſſus ſum, ———, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco, fatiſcere, ———, ———, *to gape.*
Fatiſcor, fatiſci, feſſus ſum, ———, *be to weary.*
Faveo, favere, favi, fautum, *to favour.*
Ferio, ferire, ———, ———, *to ſtrike.*
Ferveo, fervere, fervi, ———, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco, ferveſcere, fervi, ———, *to wax hot.*
Fido, fidere, fiſus ſum, ———, *to truſt.*
Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, *to fix.*
Findo, findere, fidi, fiſſum, *to cleave.*
Fingo, fingere, finxi, fictum, *to feign.*
Flaveo, flavere, flavi, ———, *to be yellow.*
Flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum, *to bend.*
Fleo, flere, flevi, fletum, *to weep.*
Fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, *to flow.*
Fodio, fodere, fodi, foſſum, *to dig.*
Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, *to break.*
Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum, *to rub.*
Frigeo, frigere, frixi, ———, *to be cold.*
Fruor, frui, fruitus *and* fructus ſum, ———, *to enjoy.*
Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, *to flee.*
Fulcio, fulcire, fulci, fultum, *to prop.*
Fulgeo, fulgere, fulſi, ———, *to ſhine.*
Fundo, fundere, fudi, fuſum, *to empty.*
Furo, furere, ———, ———, *to be mad.*

G.

GAUDEO, gaudere, gaviſus ſum, ———, *to rejoice.*
Gero, gerere, geſſi, geſtum, *to carry.*
Geſtio, geſtire, geſtivi, geſtitum, *to leap for joy.*
Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, *to beget.*
Gliſco, gliſcere, ———, ———, *to ſpread.*
Gradior, gradi, greſſus ſum, ———, *to go.*

H.

HÆREO, hærere, hæſi, hæſum, *to ſtick.*
Haurio, hauſi *and* hauſivi, hauſtum *and* hauſitum, *to draw.*

I.

JACEO, jacere, jacui, ———, *to lie down.*
Jacio, jacere, jeci, jactum, *to throw.*
Ico, icere, ici, ictum, *to ſtrike.*
Immineo, imminere, imminui, ———, *to hang over.*
Impertio, impertire, impertivi, impertitum, *to impart.*

Impingo, impingere, impegi, impactum, *to ſtumble.*
Impleo, implere, implevi, impletum, *to fill.*
Inceſſo, inceſſere, inceſſi *and* inceſſivi, inceſſitum, *to provoke.*
Incido, incidere, incidi, incaſum, *to fall into.*
Incipio, incipere, incepi, inceptum, *to begin.*
Indigeo, indigere, indigui, ———, *to want.*
Indo, indere, indidi, inditum, *to put in.*
Indulgeo, indulgere, indulſi, indulſum *and* indultum, } *to pamper.*
Ineptio, ineptire, ineptivi, ineptitum, *to trifle.*
Inficio, inficere, infeci, infectum, *to ſtain.*
Ingruo, ingruere, ingrui, ———, *to invade.*
Innuo, innuere, innui, innutum, *to nod.*
Infero, inferere, infevi, inſitum, *to graff.*
Infero, inferere, inſerui, inſertum, *to inſert.*
Intelligo, intelligere, intellexi, intellectum, *to underſtand.*
Iraſcor, iraſci, iratus ſum, ———, *to be angry.*
Irruo, irruere, irrui, irrutum, *to run upon.*
Jubeo, jubere, juſſi, juſſum, *to bid.*
Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, *to join.*
Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum, *to help.*

L.

LABO, labare, ———, ———, *to decay.*
Labor, labi, lapſus ſum, ———, *to ſlide.*
Laceſſo, laceſſere, laceſſi *and* laceſſivi, laceſſitum, *to provoke.*
Lacio, lacere, lacui *and* laxi, lacitum *and* lactum, *to enſnare.*
Lædo, lædere, læſi, læſum, *to hurt.*
Lambo, lambere, lambi, ———, *to lick.*
Lateo, latere, latui, latitum, *to hide.*
Lavo, lavare, *and* lavere, lavi, *and* lavavi, lautum, lotum, *and* lavatum, } *to waſh.*
Leo, lere, levi, letum, *to anoint.*
Lingo, lingere, linxi, linctum, *to lick.*
Lino, linere, lini *and* livi, litum, *to daub.*
Linquo, linquere, liqui, lictum, *to leave.*
Liquefio, liquefieri, liquefactus ſum, ———, *to melt.*
Liqueo, liquere, licui, ———, *to melt.*
Liquor, liqui, ———, ———, *to melt.*
Liveo, livere, ———, ———, *to be black and blue.*
Loquor, loqui, locutus ſum, ———, *to ſpeak.*
Luceo, lucere, luxi, ———, *to ſhine.*
Ludo, ludere, luſi, luſum, *to play.*
Lugeo, lugere, luxi, luctum, *to mourn.*
Luo, luere, lui, luitum, *to expiate.*

MANDO,

M.

MANDO, mandere, mandi, manſum, *to chew.*
Maneo, manere, manſi, manſum, *to tarry.*
Marceſco, marceſcere, marcui, ———, *to flag.*
Medeor, mederi, ———, ———, *to heal.*
Mereor, mereri, merui *and* meritus ſum, *to merit.*
Meio, meire, minxi, mictum, *to make water.*
Metior, metiri, menſus ſum, ———, *to meaſure.*
Meto, metere, meſſui, meſſum, *to mow.*
Metuo, metuere, metui, ———, *to fear.*
Mico, micare, micui, ———, *to ſhine.*
Micturio, micturire, micturivi *and* micturii, micturitum, } *to deſire to make water.*
Mingo, mingere, minxi, mictum, *to make water.*
Miſceo, miſcere, miſcui, mixtum *and* miſtum, *to mingle.*
Miſereor, miſereri, miſertus ſum, ———, *to pity.*
Mitto, mittere, miſi, miſſum, *to ſend.*
Mœreo, mœrere, mœſtus ſum, ———, *to be ſad.*
Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morſum, *to bite.*
Morior, mori, mortuus ſum, ———, *to die.*
Moveo, movere, movi, motum, *to move.*
Mulceo, mulcere, mulſi, mulſum, *and* mulctum, *to pacify.*
Mulgeo, mulgere, mulſi *and* mulxi, mulſum *and* mulctum, } *to milk.*

N.

NANCISCOR, nanciſci, nactus ſum, ———, *to obtain.*
Neco, necare, necavi *and* necui, necatum *and* nectum, } *to kill.*
Necto, nectere, nexi *and* nexui, nectum, *to knit.*
Negligo, negligere, neglexi, neglectum, *to neglect.*
Neo, nere, nevi, netum, *to ſpin.*
Nexo, nexare, nexui, nexum, *to knit.*
Nideo, nidere, ———, ———, *to ſhine.*
Nigreo, nigrere, nigrui, ———, *to grow black.*
Ningo, ningere, ninxi, ———, *to ſnow.*
Nitor, niti, niſus *and* nixus ſum, *to endeavour.*
Noceo, nocere, nocui, nocitum, *to hurt.*
Noſco, noſcere, novi, notum, *to know.*
Nubo, nubere, nupſi *and* nupta ſum, ———, *to be married.*

O.

OBDO, obdere, obdidi, obditum, *to bolt.*
Obliviſcor, obliviſci, oblitus ſum, ———, *to forget.*
Occido, occidere, occidi, occaſum, *to fall.*
Occido, occidere, occidi, occiſum, *to kill.*

Occludo,

Occludo, occludere, occluſi, occluſum, *to ſhut.*
Occulo, occulere, occului, occultum, *to hide.*
Odi, odere, oſus ſum, ———, *to hate.*
Oleo, olere, olui, olitum, *to ſmell.*
Omitto, omittere, omiſi, omiſſum, *to omit.*
Operio, operire, operui, opertum, *to cover.*
Opprimo, opprimere, oppreſſi, oppreſſum, *to oppreſs.*
Ordior, ordiri, orſus ſum, ———, *to begin.*
Ordior, ordiri, orditus ſum, ———, *to weave.*
Orior, oriri, ortus ſum, ———, *to riſe.*
Oſtendo, oſtendere, oſtendi, oſtenſum *and* oſtentum, *to ſhow.*

P.

PACISCOR, paciſci, pactus ſum, ———, *to bargain.*
Pando, pandere, pandi, panſum *and* paſſum, *to open.*
Pango, pangere, panxi, pegi, pepigi, pactum, *to covenant.*
Parco, parcere, peperci, parſi, parſum, *to ſpare.*
Pareo, parere, parui, paritum, *to obey.*
Pario, parere, peperi, partum, *to bring forth.*
Paſco, paſcere, pavi, paſtum, *to feed.*
Pateo, patere, patui, paſſus ſum, ———, *to lie open.*
Patior, pati, paſſus ſum, ———, *to ſuffer.*
Paveo, pavere, pavi, ———, *to fear.*
Pecto, pectere, pexi, pexui, pexum, *to comb.*
Pedo, pedere, pepedi, peditum, *to break wind.*
Pello, pellere, pepuli, pulſum, *to drive away.*
Pendeo, pendere, pependi, penſum, *to hang.*
Perdo, perdere, perdidi, perditum, *to looſe.*
Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, *to proceed.*
Perimo, perimere, peremi, peremptum, *to kill.*
Perpetior, perpeti, perpeſſus ſum, ———, *to ſuffer much.*
Perſto, perſtare, perſtiti, perſtitum, *to ſtand.*
Pertingo, pertingere, pertigi, pertactum, *to extend.*
Pertundo, pertundere, pertudi, pertuſum, *to beat.*
Peſſundo, peſſundare, peſſundedi, peſſundatum, *to undo.*
Peto, petere, petii, petivi, petitum, *to aſk.*
Pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum, *to paint.*
Pinſo, pinſere, pinſi, pinſui, pinſum, pinſitum, piſtum, } *to bake.*
Placeo, placere, placui, placitum, *to pleaſe.*
Plaudo, plaudere, plauſi, plauſum, *to rejoice.*
Plecto, plectere, plexi, plexum, *to twiſt.*
Plico, plicare, plicavi, plicui, plicatum *and* plicitum, *to fold.*
Pluo, pluere, plui, pluvi, pluitum, *to rain.*
Polleo, pollere, ———, ———, *to be able.*

Pono,

Pono, ponere, posui, positum, *to place.*
Posco, poscere, popoſci, poſcitum, *to demand.*
Poto, potare, potavi, potus ſum, potatum *and* potum, } *to drink.*
Prandeo, prandere, prandi, pranſus ſum, pranſum, *to dine.*
Premo, premere, preſſi, preſſum, *to preſs.*
Prodigo, prodigere, prodegi, ———, *to laviſh.*
Prodo, prodere, prodidi, proditum, *to betray.*
Proficiſcor, proficiſci, profectus ſum, ———, *to journey.*
Promo, promere, prompſi, promptum, *to draw.*
Pſallo, pſallere, pſalli, ———, *to ſing.*
Pueraſco, pueraſcere, ———, ———, *to act as a child.*
Pungo, pungere, punxi, pupugi, punctum, *to prick.*
Punio, punire, punivi, punitus ſum, punitum, *to puniſh.*

Q.

QUÆRO, quærere, quæſivi, quæſitum, *to ſeek.*
Quatio, quatere, quaſſi, quaſſum, *to ſhake.*
Queror, queri, queſtus ſum, ———, *to complain.*
Queo, quire, quivi, quitum, *to be able.*
Quieſco, quieſcere, quievi, ———, *to reſt.*

R.

RADO, radere, raſi, raſum, *to ſhave.*
Raucio, raucire, rauſi, rauſum, *to be hoarſe.*
Recido, recidere, recidi, recaſum, *to go back.*
Recido, recidere, recidi, reciſum, *to cut off.*
Reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum, *to reſtore.*
Refello, refellere, refelli, refalſum, *to refute.*
Refringo, refringere, refregi, refractum, *to open.*
Rego, regere, rexi, rectum, *to rule.*
Reminiſcor, reminiſci, ———, ———, *to remember.*
Reor, reri, ratus ſum, ———, *to ſuppoſe.*
Reſpuo, reſpuere, reſpui, reſputum, *to refuſe.*
Reticeo, reticere, reticui, reticitum, *to be ſilent.*
Rideo, ridere, riſi, riſum, *to laugh.*
Ringo, ringere, rinxi, rictum, *to fret.*
Rodo, rodere, roſi, roſum, *to gnaw.*
Rodo, rodere, roſi, ———, *to bray as an aſs.*
Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, *to break.*
Ruo, ruere, rui, ruitum, rutum, *to ruſh.*

S.

SALIO, ſalire, ſalivi, ſalui, ſalii, ſaltum, *to leap.*
Salio *and* ſallio, ſalire, ſalivi, ſalitum, } *to ſeaſon.*
Sallo, ſallere, ſalli, ſalſum, }

Sancio, ſancire, ſancivi, ſanxi, ſancitum *and* ſanctum, } *to ſtabliſh.*
Sapio, ſapere, ſapivi, ſapui, ſapitum, *to be wiſe.*
Sarcio, ſarcire, ſarſi, ſartum, *to patch.*
Satago, ſatagere, ſategi, ———, *to endeavour.*
Scabo, ſcabere, ſcabi, ———, *to ſcratch.*
Scalpo, ſcalpere, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum, *to carve.*
Scando, ſcandere, ſcandi, ſcanſum, *to climb.*
Saturio, ſaturire, ſaturivi, ———, *to flow.*
Scindo, ſcindere, ſcidi, ſciſſum, *to cut.*
Scribo, ſcribere, ſcripſi, ſcriptum, *to write.*
Scripturio, ſcripturire, ſcripturivi, ———, *to deſire to write.*
Seco, ſecare, ſecui, ſectum, *to cut.*
Sedeo, ſedere, ſedi, ſeſſum, *to ſit.*
Sentio, ſentire, ſenſi, ſenſum, *to perceive.*
Sepelio, ſepelire, ſepelivi, ſepultum, *to bury.*
Sepio, ſepire, ſepivi *and* ſepſi, ſepitum *and* ſeptum, *to hedge.*
Seneſco, ſeneſcere, ſenui, ———, *to grow old.*
Sequor, ſequi, ſequutus ſum, ———, *to follow.*
Sero, ſerere, ſevi, ſatum, *to ſow.*
Sereo, ſerere, ſerui, ſertum, *to ſet in order.*
Sido, ſidere, ſedi, ſeſſum, *to ſettle.*
Singultio, ſingultire, ſingultivi, ſingultitum, *to ſob.*
Sino, ſinere, ſivi, ſitum, *to ſuffer.*
Siſto, ſiſtere, ſtiti, ſtatum, *to ſtand.*
Soleo, ſolere, ſolitus ſum, ———, *to be wont.*
Solvo, ſolvere, ſolvi, ſolutum, *to unlooſe.*
Sono, ſonare, ſonui, ſonitum, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo, ſorbere, ſorbui, ſorpſi, ſorptum, *to ſup up.*
Spargo, ſpargere, ſparſi, ſparſum, *to ſprinkle.*
Specio, ſpecere, ſpexi, ſpectum, *to behold.*
Sperno, ſpernere, ſprevi, ſpretum, *to deſpiſe.*
Spondeo, ſpondere, ſpoſpondi, ſponſum, *to promiſe.*
Statuo, ſtatuere, ſtatui, ſtatutum, *to appoint.*
Sterno, ſternere, ſtravi, ſtratum, *to cover.*
Sterto, ſtertere, ſtertui, ———, *to ſnort.*
Sto, ſtare, ſteti, ſtatum, *to ſtand.*
Strepo, ſtrepere, ſtrepui, ſtrepitum, *to make a noiſe.*
Strideo, ſtridere, ſtridi, ———, *to ſhriek.*
Strido, ſtridere, ſtridi, ———, *to ruſtle.*
Stringo, ſtringere, ſtrinxi, ſtrictum, *to reſtrain.*
Struo, ſtruere, ſtruxi, ſtructum, *to build.*
Suadeo, ſuadere, ſuaſi, ſuaſum, *to perſuade.*
Sueſco, ſueſcere, ſuevi, ſuetus ſum, ſuetum, *to accuſtom.*

Sugo,

Sugo, ſugere, ſuxi, ſuctum, *to ſuck.*
Sumo, ſumere, ſumpſi, ſumptum, *to take.*
Surgo, ſurgere, ſurrexi, ſurrectum, *to ariſe.*

T.

TACEO, tacere, tacui, tacitum, *to be ſilent.*
Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, *to touch.*
Temno, temnere, tempſi, temptum, *to deſpiſe.*
Tendo, tendere, tetendi, tentum *and* tenſum, *to ſtretch.*
Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, *to hold.*
Tepeo, tepere, tepui, ———, *to be warm.*
Tepeſco, tepeſcere, tepui, ———, *to grow warm.*
Tergeo, tergere, terſi, terſum, *to wipe.*
Tero, terere, trivi, tritum, *to wear.*
Texo, texere, texi, texui, textum, *to weave.*
Timeo, timere, timui, ———, *to fear.*
Titubo, titubare, titubavi, titubatus ſum, titubatum, } *to ſtumble.*
Tollo, tollere, ſuſtuli, ſublatum, *to take up.*
Tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonſum, *to clip.*
Tono, tonare, tonui, tonitum, *to thunder.*
Torqueo, torquere, torſi, torſum, tortum, *to wreſt.*
Torreo, torrere, torrui, toſtum, *to roaſt.*
Trado, tradere, tradidi, traditum, *to deliver.*
Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum, *to draw.*
Tremo, tremere, tremui, ———, *to tremble.*
Trudo, trudere, truſi, truſum, *to thruſt.*
Tueor, tueri, tutus *and* tuitus ſum, ———, *to defend.*
Tuor, tui, tutus *and* tuitus ſum, ———, *to look.*
Tundo, tundere, tutudi, tunſum, *to knock.*
Turgeo, turgere, turſi, ———, *to ſwell.*

U.

ULCISCOR, ulciſci, ultus ſum, ———, *to revenge.*
Urgeo, urgere, urſi, urſum, *to urge.*
Uro, urere, uſſi, uſtum, *to burn.*
Utor, uti, uſus ſum, ———, *to uſe.*

V.

VADO, vadere, vaſi, vaſum, *to go.*
Valeo, valere, valui, valitum, *to be well.*
Veho, vehere, vexi, vectum, *to carry.*
Vello, vellere, velli, vulſi, vulſum, *to pull up.*
Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, *to ſell.*
Veneo, venire, veni, venivi, venum, *to be ſold.*
Venio, venire, veni, ventum, *to come.*
Vergo, vergere, verſi, verſum, *to bend.*

Verto,

Verto, vertere, verti, verſum,	*to turn.*
Veſcor, veſci, paſtus ſum, ———,	*to eat.*
Veto, vetare, vetui, vetitum,	*to forbid.*
Video, videre, vidi, viſum,	*to ſee.*
Vieo, viere, vievi, vietum,	*to bind with twigs.*
Vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctum,	*to bind.*
Vinco, vincere, vici, victum,	*to conquer.*
Viſo, viſere, viſi, viſum,	*to viſit.*
Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum,	*to live.*
Volvo, volvere, volvi, volutum,	*to roll.*
Vomo, vomere, vomui, vomitum,	*to vomit.*
Voveo, vovere, vovi, votum,	*to vow.*

COMPOUNDS *of* FERO.

AFFERO, afferre, attuli, allatum,	*to bring.*
Antefero, anteferre, antetuli, antelatum,	*to prefer.*
Aufero, auferre, abſtuli, ablatum,	*to take away.*
Circumfero, circumferre, circumtuli, circumlatum,	*to carry about.*
Confero, conferre, contuli, collatum,	*to compare.*
Defero, deferre, detuli, delatum,	*to convey.*
Differo, differre, diſtuli, dilatum,	*to defer.*
Exfero, exferre, extuli, elatum,	*to carry out.*
Infero, inferre, intuli, illatum,	*to infer.*
Offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum,	*to offer.*
Perfero, perferre, pertuli, perlatum,	*to endure.*
Præfero, præferre, prætuli, prælatum,	*to prefer.*
Profero, proferre, protuli, prolatum,	*to confer.*
Refero, referre, retuli, relatum,	*to relate.*
Suffero, ſufferre, ſuſtuli, ſublatum,	*to ſuffer.*
Transfero, transferre, tranſtuli, tranſlatum,	*to tranſlate.*
Tollo, tollere, ſuſtuli, ſublatum,	*to remove.*

N. B. The compound verbs, that have ſomething particular, in their declenſion, are inſerted in the above catalogue. The compounds, that are declined like their *ſimples*, are omitted.

SECTION IX.

PROSODY

Is a diſcourſe upon the nature of verſe, and the quantity of ſyllables.

The

The quantity of a syllable means the space, or length of time, that one uses, in pronouncing it.

Of syllables there are three kinds; *the long*, *the short*, *the common* or *doubtful*.

A short syllable has a quick pronunciation; as, dŏmĭnŭs.

A long syllable is equal to two short ones; as, cōntrā.

A common syllable, in verse, is sometimes long and sometimes short.

Every line, in poetical compositions, is divided into feet.

A poetical foot consists of two, or more syllables, joined together according to their quantity.

To understand the quantity of syllables the following rules should be committed to memory.

Consonants.

Rule I.

A vowel, placed before two single consonants, or a double consonant, is long, by position.

As, ārma, āxis, mājor, patrīzo.

Remark.

The double consonants are *x* and *z*; and also *j* and *v* when placed between two vowels. The letter *j*, between two vowels, in compound words, is not a double consonant.

As, bĭjugus, rĕjicio.

Rule II.

Two words being together, the first ending with a consonant, and the last beginning with a consonant, the vowel, before the first consonant, is long, by position.

As, majōr sūm quām posīt fortuna nocere.

Rule

Rule III.

When two ſingle conſonants, or a double conſonant, begin a word, and the preceding word ends in a vowel, the ending vowel is ſhort.

As, ſæpĕ ſtilum vertas; æquoră Xerxes flagellavit.

Rule IV.

A vowel, before a mute, is common.

As, pătris; volŭcris; arātrum.

Remarks.

1. The mute conſonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, and *t*.

2. The mute conſonant muſt be followed by a liquid; otherwiſe the preceding vowel is not common.

3. The liquid conſonants are, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Vowels.

General Rule.

One vowel, before another in the ſame word, is ſhort.

As, Dĕus, mĕus, ſŭus, tŭus, omnĭa, crĕavit.

Exceptions.

1. The genitive, in *ius*, is common. But alīus is ever long; and alterĭus is ever ſhort.

2. The vowel *e*, preceded by *i*, in the genitive and dative of the fifth declenſion, is ever long. As, faciēi.

3. The verb fīo, in all its modes and times, hath ī long, if *i* be not followed by *e*, or *r*.

As, fīam, fī.

4. In

4. In words derived from the Grecian language, the first vowel is generally long. As, Lāerten: But, in Thebăis and Phăon it is short.

5. Aër, dīus, Pompēi, and āi, in the genitive of the first declension, are long; as, aulāi, pictāi.

6. The first vowel, in all interjections, is long; as, hēus, ōhe, hēu, hēi.

Diphthongs.

General Rule.

Diphthongs are long. As, pennæ, musæ, nēuter, āurum, scholæ, mensæ, deæ, filiæ.

Exception.

The diphthong, in præ, when followed by a vowel, is short. As, prælatus; præeo; præiens; præustus.

Derivatives.

General Rule.

Derivative words have the same measure, or quantity, as their primitives.

As, ămabilis, ămicus, ămator; from ămo.

Exceptions.

1. The following words have the first syllable long, although their primitives have the first syllable short; cōmo, cōmans, fōmes, fōmentum, hūmanus, jūcundus, jūmentum, jūnior, lāterna, lēx, mōbilis, nōnus, rēx, sēdes, vōx, tēgula, trāgula, vōmer, and pēdor.

2. The following words have the first syllable short; their derivatives have the first long; ărena, ărista, ărundo, ăruspex, dĭcax, dŭx, dītio, dĭsertus, fĭdes, frăgor, gĕnui, lŭcerna, năto, nŏto, văduum,

văd̆um, ſăpor, ſăgax, ſtăbilis, frăgilis, pŏtui, and pŏſui.

Compounds.

General Rule.

Compound words retain the quantity of their ſimples.

As, allēgo from lēgo, pŏtens, impŏtens from pŏſſum, &c.

Exceptions.

1. Dejĕro, pejĕro from jūro; innŭba, pronŭba from nūbo, are ſhort. Except alſo agnĭtus, cognĭtus, ſemiſŏpitus, verĭdicus; connubium is common.

2. *Re*, except in rĕfert, is ſhort.

3. *A*, *e*, *de*, *di*, and *ſe*, in compoſition, are ever long; excepting in dĭrimo and dĭſertus.

4. Prō, in compoſition, is long; excepting prŏfugus, prŏcella, prŏtervus, prŏnepos, prŏfanus, prŏfiteor, prŏfundus, prŏfecto, prŏpero, prŏficiſor, prŏfari, prŏfugio, prŏpheta, prŏpino, and prŏpago a noun.

5. Theſe are common; procurro, propello, propulſo, profundo, and propago a verb.

Obſervation.

If the firſt part of a compound word, end in *a*, or *o*, it is generally long; if it end in *e*, *i*, *u*, *y*, it is ſhort.

Exceptions.

1. *A* is ſhort in eădem, except the ablative. It is alſo ſhort in hexămeter, catăpulta, &c.

2. *O* is ſhort in hŏdie, quandŏquidem, quŏque, duŏdecem,

duŏdecem, ſacrŏſanctus, Timŏtheus, bardŏcullus; and in all Greek words written with *omicron*.

3. *E* is long in ſēdecim, ſēmodius, nēquis, nēquam, nēquitia, nēquaquam, nēquicquam, nēquando, nēmo, crēdo, venēficus, vidēlicet, mēcum, tēcum, ſēcum, and mēmet.

4. *I* is long in the following words; ilīcet, bīgæ, prīdie, tībīcen, quīdam, quantīcunque, reīpublicæ, bīduum, trīduum, merīdies, and in words that can be decompounded without injuring the ſenſe; as, ludīmagiſter, ſīquis, parvīpendo, &c.

5. *U* is long in jūdicio.

Prepositions.

All prepoſitions are ſhort; except they are made long, by poſition. As, ăb, ăd, ĭn, ŏb, &c.

Verbs.

Rule I.

All verbs of two ſyllables, in the perfect time, have the firſt ſyllable long.

As, ēmi, lēgi, mōvi, nōvi, rēxi.

Exception.

From this rule are excepted bĭbi, dĕdi, fŭdī, ſtĕti, ſtĭti, tŭli, and fĭdi from fĭndo.

Rule II.

If the perfect times double the firſt ſyllable, the two firſt are ſhort.

As, cĕcĭdi, dĭdĭci, fĕfĕlli, mŏmŏrdi, pĕpĕndī, cĕcĭni, pĕpĕrci, pĕpĕdi, pŭpŭgi, ſpŏſpŏndi, tĕtĕndi, tĕtĭgi, tŏtŏndi, tŭtŭdi.

Remark.

The laſt ſyllable may be long, by poſition.

RULE III.

Verbs, increaſing by *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long.
As, amo, amāre; plico, plicāre, &c.

Exceptions.

1. The firſt increaſe of *do*, and its compounds of the firſt conjugation, are ſhort. As, do, dăre, dămus; circumdămus; dăbis, circumdăbis.

2. In the preſent and imperfect times of the third conjugation, *e* before *r* is ſhort. *E* is alſo ſhort before *ram*, *rim*, and *ro*. In bĕris and bĕre it is ſhort. In ſcribēris and labēris, of the future time, *e* is long.

3. Erunt and ēre, of the perfect time active, are long; as, docuērunt, docuēre.

RULE IV.

Verbs increaſing by *i* and *u*, are ſhort.
As, quæro, quæſīvi; moneo, monŭi.

Exceptions.

1. The firſt increaſe of the fourth conjugation is long; as, cupio, cupīvi.

2. Sīmus, velīmus, nolīmus, and malīmus are long. Imus is ſhort in the perfect, and common in the future.

SUPINES.

RULE I.

Supines of two ſyllables have the firſt ſyllable long.

As,

As, āctum, ārsum, cāsum, cāntum, cāptum, dēmptum, dōctum, ēmptum, fōssum, fūsum, lātum, lōtum, mōtum, plēxum, pūlsum, &c.

Exceptions.

1. The supines, formed from *eo*, *do*, *ruo*, *cieo*, *reor*, *sero*, *sino*, *sto*, *queo*, and *lino*, have the first syllable short.

2. The supine, from the verb *cio* of the fourth conjugation, is long. The compounds of *sto* are long in *a*; except the *a* be changed into *i*; as, circumsto, circumstātum.

RULE II.

All supines, of more than two syllables, have ātum, ētum, and ūtum, long.

As, sublātum, implētum, exūtum.

RULE III.

Supines, in ītum from the perfect time in *ivi*, are long; as cupītum, gestītum.

But, plebescĭtum has the penult short. And recensītum has the penult long.

ADJECTIVES.

RULE.

Adjectives ending in īnus and ōsus have the penult long. As, clandestīnus, repentīnus, vespertīnus, religiōsus, &c.

Exceptions.

1. These following have the penult short; carbasĭnus, crastĭnus, cedrĭnus, diutĭnus, fagĭnus, hornotĭnus, oleagĭnus, perendĭnus, pristĭnus, serotĭnus.

2. Adjectives denoting the substance of which any thing is made, and such as express the colour,

our, ſmell, or taſte of any thing, have the penult ſhort; as, adamantĭnus, cryſtallĭnus, hyacinthĭnus, myrrhĭnus, and nardĭnus.

NOUNS.

RULE I.

The increaſe of nouns, in the ſecond declenſion, is ſhort; as, vĭri, puĕri.

Exception.

The increaſe of Celtiber and Iber is long; as, Celtibēri, Ibēri.

N. B. A noun is ſaid to increaſe, if it have a ſyllable more in the genitive, than in the nominative caſe ſingular. Or, if it have a ſyllable more in any of the plural caſes, than in the genitive ſingular, it is ſaid to increaſe. In both inſtances, the penult ſyllable is the increaſe.

RULE II.

The increaſe of *a* and *o*, in nouns of the third declenſion, is long, as pater, pātris; bos, bōvis.

Exceptions.

1. From *a* are excepted maſculines in *al* and *ar*; *adis* from *vas*; *atis* from *a* and *s* impure.*

2. The increaſe of *mas*, *anas*, *hepar*, *par*, *nectar*, *bacchar*, *climax* is ſhort. To theſe you may add the compounds of *phylax* and *corax*.

3. Neuter nouns, that have *oris* in the genitive, and all proper names, in *or*, have a ſhort increaſe.

4. Os, ōris, the mouth, and all comparative degrees, in or, ōris, are long; as, major, majōris; melior, meliōris.

5. The

* A ſyllable, preceded by a vowel, is ſaid to be *pure*; and preceded by a conſonant it is *impure*.

5. The increaſe of the following nouns is long: Arbor, memor, compos, impos, lepus, Cappadox, præcox. The increaſe of nouns, that end in *obs* and *ops* is long. Theſe are excepted *cercops*, *hydrops*, *Cyclops*; the compounds of *pus* are ſhort.

RULE III.

The increaſe of *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, in nouns of the third declenſion, is ſhort; ſeges, ſegĕtis; lux, lŭcis, &c.

Exceptions.

1. Theſe, that increaſe in *e*, are long: Hæres, locuples, quies, merces, plebs, ſeps, lex, rex, fex, magnes, lebes, cures, tapes, Dares, halec, vervex, ver; and thoſe, that make *enis* and *elis*, in the genitive.

2. Aquĭlĕgis and lelĕgis are ſhort.

3. Greek nouns, in *er* and *es*, are long; except aër and æther.

4. The following are long: *Dis*, *lis*, *glis*, *vis*, *gryps*, *vibex*, *famnis*, *neſis*, *aſpis*, *quiris*.

5. The increaſe of nouns, ending in *ix* and *yx*, is long. But the increaſe of fornix, appendix, coxendix, varix, filix, ſalix, nix, calix, pix, Eyrix, carex, larix and vĭcis, is ſhort.

6. The increaſe of Greek nouns, that have their nominative in *n*, and their genitive in *inis*, or *ynis*, is long. As, Delphin, Delphīnis.

7. Theſe nouns, fur, lus, pollux, frugis, increaſing in *u*, are long; and ſo are thoſe that increaſe in *uris*, *udis*, and *utis*. But the increaſe of intercus, pecus, and ligus, is ſhort.

RULE IV.

The increaſe of *a*, *e*, and *o*, in the plural, is long. The increaſe of *i* and *u* is ſhort:

As, herbārum, Deōrum; arborĭbus, ſpecŭbus.

Final Syllables.

1. Words of one syllable, ending in *e*; as, *me*, *te*, &c. are long. The syllabic adjections make these monosyllables short. As, mĕmet, tĕte, &c.

2. Words, ending in *a*, *i*, and *u*, are long. From this remark except all cases in *a*, but the ablative, and the vocative cases from nouns in *as*. As, *vocative* lampăs.

3. Greek nouns, that have their dative and vocative, in *i*, or *y*, are short.

4. Patronymics, that have their nominative in *is*, and genitive in *idos*, are short.

5. These words, eiă, ităi, necubĭ, pută, quiă, sicubĭ, sicutĭ, postĕă, have the final syllable short.

6. These are common; cui, mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, nisi, and quasi.

7. Nouns, ending in *e* and *y*, have the penult short.

8. But nouns of the first declension, and nouns of the fifth declension; the imperative of the second conjugation; and adverbs derived from adjectives of three endings, have the final syllable long. As, pennā, faciēs, monē, primūm.

9. Fermē, ferē, famē, ohē, cetē, and tempē are long. But benĕ, malĕ, infernĕ, and supernĕ, are short.

10. *O*, at the end of words, is generally common. In the dative and ablative cases, in adverbs from nouns, and in the neuter verb, eō, *o* is ever long. As, puerō, tantō, &c.

11. *O*, in imŏ, duŏ, nescĭŏ, citŏ, modŏ, sciŏ, is short.

12. In Sapphō, Didō, Apollō, Athō, Androgeō, and ergō for causa, *o* is long.

13. Words,

13. Words, ending in *b*, *d*, *l*, *r*, *t*, are ſhort. As, ăb, ăd, capŭt, conſŭl, uxŏr.

14. Fār, fūr, nār, nīl, lār, pār, impār, compār, cūr, ſāl, ſōl and vēr are long.

15. Hebrew words, that end in *el*, and Greek nouns in *er*, increaſing in the genitive, are long. As, Abdiēl, charactēr, cratēr, &c.

16. Exotic words, in *d*, are common; as, Bogud, David, &c.

17. Words ending in *as*, *es*, *os*, *c*, and *n*, are long. As, ſēc, ēn, Anchiſēs, muſās, virōs.

Exceptions.

1. Lăc, făc, doněc, and nĕc, are ſhort. The pronoun *hic*, and *hoc*, in the nominative and accuſative are ſhort.

2. Forſităn, forſăn, ăn, ĭn, tamĕn, and nouns that end in *n* by an apoſtrophe, are ſhort. Alſo *en* when it makes *inis* in the genitive, and Greek nouns in *on*, *in*, or *yn* are ſhort. If the nominative of a Greek noun in *a* be ſhort, then the accuſative in *an* is alſo ſhort.

3. Greek nouns in *as* and genitive in *adis*, and the Greek accuſative of the third declenſion, have the final ſyllable ſhort.

4. *Es*, the ſecond perſon of *ſum*, with its compounds, prodĕs, adĕs, obĕs, potĕs, is ſhort. Penĕs, and nouns in *es*, that have the increaſe of the genitive ſingular, in ĭtis, as milĕs, divĕs, are ſhort. Alſo Greek neuters and the nominative and vocative caſes plural, of ſuch as increaſe in the plural, are ſhort. As, Cacoethĕs, Cyclopĕs.

18. Words, ending in ĭs and ŭs are ſhort. As, panĭs, tempŭs, annŭs, &c.

19. Fom *us* are excepted the nominative caſes of ſuch as have a long increaſe; as, ſalūs, ſalūtis.

20. Nouns, that have the dative and ablative plural in īs, are long, in the laſt ſyllable. As, annīs, pennīs, menſīs, domīnīs.

21. The ſecond perſons ſingular, of verbs in īs, whoſe ſecond perſons plural end in ītis, have ū in the ſingular, and the *penult* in the plural, long. As, aūdis, audītis.

22. Nouns in *us* of the fourth declenſion, have the genitive ſingular, the nominative, accuſative, and vocative plural, long. As, ſpecūs, manūs, gradūs, ſenſūs, viſūs.

23. The laſt ſyllable, in every line of poetry, is common.

Accent

Is the preſſure of voice, that is placed on ſome particular ſyllable in a word, without either lengthening, or ſhortening, the ſyllable.

Indeclinable words may have the acute acent, on the laſt ſyllable, to diſtinguiſh them from words that are declined.

Syllabic adjections ever throw the accent back to the penult ; as, hoccine.

Versification

Is the due arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables, according to particular rules, that cuſtom, in any language, has eſtabliſhed.

The harmony of verſification conſiſts, in a pleaſing variety of long and ſhort, accented and unaccented ſyllables.

The Feet

Moſtly in vogue, among the Latin Poets, are the following :

Pyrrhichius ; two ſhort ſyllables, as, Dĕŭs.
Spondæus ; two long ones, as, cōntrā.

Iambus ;

Iambus ; ſhort and long, as, pĭōs.
Trochæus ; long and ſhort, as, ſervăt.
Dactylus ; one long and two ſhort, as, cārmĭnă.
Anapæſtus ; two ſhort and one long, as, ănĭmōs.
Tribrachys ; three ſhort ſyllables, as, mĕlĭŭs.
Moloſſus ; three long ſyllables, as, dēlēctānt.

FIGURES *uſed in* VERSIFICATION.

Syſtole ſhortens a long ſyllable.
Diaſtole lengthens a ſhort ſyllable.
Apocope takes from the end of a word.
Paragoge adds to the end of a word.
Syncope takes from the middle of a word.
Epentheſis inſerts ſome ſyllables, or letters.
Synæreſis contracts two ſyllables into one.
Diæreſis makes two ſyllables of one.
Protheſis adds to the beginning of a word.
Aphæreſis takes from the beginning of a word.
Synalæpha cuts off a vowel, or diphthong, from the end of a word, if the next word begins with either the one, or the other, or with the letter *h*, which in poetry, is conſidered ſimply as an aſperate.

Ecthlypſis cuts off *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, and *um*, if the next word begins with a vowel, or the letter *h*. As,

Monſtrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum,

Read thus,

Mōnſtr' ōrrēnd' ĭnfōrm' ĭngēns cuī lūmĕn ădēmptūm.

Cæſura is the natural pauſe, or ſilence of the voice, in the end of a word. This ſilence, or pauſe, may be after the *firſt*, *ſecond*, *third*, or *fourth*, foot; and ſometimes after the *fifth* foot. The

cæſural

cæſural pauſe makes a ſyllable long, that, by nature, is ſhort; even before a vowel. As,

Omnia vincit amōr, et nos cedamus amori.

SCANNING is the dividing, or meaſuring of a line into its proper feet.

HEXAMETER

Verſe conſiſts of ſix feet. Of which the four firſt may be either *dactyls*, or *ſpondees*; the fifth foot muſt be a dactyl, and the ſixth, a ſpondee. As,

Tītўrĕ tū pătŭlaē rēcŭbāns ſŭb tēgmĭnĕ fāgī.

PENTAMETER

Verſe conſiſts of five feet: The two firſt may be either dactyls or ſpondees and a cæſura. Then two dactyls and a long ſyllable. This is called *Elegiac Verſe*. As,

Nīl mĭhĭ rēſcrībās, ättämĕn īpſĕ vĕnī.

Or,

Elegiac Verſe may be thus made; the two firſt feet either dactyls, or ſpondees; the third ever a ſpondee, and the two laſt feet muſt be anapæſts.

PHALEUCIAN

Verſe has five feet; a ſpondee, a dactyl, and three trochees. As,

Quōquō dīffŭgĭās, păvēns Mäbīlĭ.

SAPPHIC

Verſe has the ſame feet as the Phaleucian, but differently arranged. In *Sapphic* verſe, the firſt foot is a trochee; the ſecond, a ſpondee; the third, a dactyl; and the two laſt feet are both trochees.

In

In writing *ſapphic* verſe the poets generally put

AN ADONIC

Verſe, at the end of every third line; which conſiſts of a dactyl and a ſpondee. The *Sapphic*, when the *Adonic* verſe is uſed, is written thus:

Jām ſătīs tērrīs nĭvīs ātquĕ dīraĕ
Grandinis miſit Pater, et rubente
Dextera ſacra jaculatus arces
Tērrŭĭt ūrbēm.

ASCLEPIAD

Verſe conſiſts of a ſpondee, a dactyl, a cæſura, and two dactyls. As,

Mēcaēnās ătăvīs ēdĭtĕ rēgĭbŭs.

THE GREATER ALCAIC

Has two feet and an half of an Iambic, and two dactyls. As,

Vĭdēs ŭt āltă ſtēt nĭvĕ cāndĭdŭm.

THE LESSER ALCAIC

Has two dactyls and two trochees. As,

Praētĕr ătrōcem ănĭmūm Cătōnĭs.

Several other kinds of verſe are uſed, by the Latin Poets. On which, for the ſake of brevity, we ſhall make no remarks.

SECTION X.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus.
A. D. Anno Domini.
A. M. Artium Magiſter; Ante Meridiem.
B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis.
A. U. C. Ab Urbe Condita.
C. Centum. Cap. Caput. Cler. Clericus.
Coſ. Conſul. Coſſ. Conſules.
C. P. S. Cuſtos privati Sigilli.

D. D. Doctor Divinitatis.
D. Denarius. Dec. December.
E. G. Exempli gratia.
F. R. S. Frater Regalis Societatis.
G. R. Georgius Rex. Ibid. ibidem. Id. idem. i. e. id est.
J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator.
J. D. Jurium Doctor.
Imp. Imperator. Impp. Imperatores.
L. Liber et Libra.
L. L. D. Legium Doctor. L. S. Locus Sigilli.
M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor.
M. S. Manuscriptum; MSS. Manuscripta.
N. B. Nota Bene. N. Nota.
P. C. Patres Conscripti.
P. M. Post Meridiem.
P. S. Post Scriptum.
P. R. Populus Romanus.
R. S. S. Regiæ Societatis Socius.
R. P. Respublica. S. C. Senatus Consultum.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Si vales bene est, Egoquoque valeo.
S. T. P. Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor.
S. T. D. Doctor Sacræ Theologiæ.
S. S. T. Sacrosancta Trinitas.
V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister.

The Romans were extremely fond of having three, or four words, to express the name of any particular person. As, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.* The *first* word was the proper name of the person; the *second*, the name of his ancestors; the *third*, the name of a particular family; and the *fourth* was added to commemorate some illustrious action, or victory.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES.

A. Aulus. C. Caius. Cn. Cneus. D. Decius. G. Gaius. L. Lucius, or Lucia. M. Marcus, or Marcia. P. Publius. Q. Quintus. Ser. Servius. Sex. Sextus. Sp. Spurius. T. Titus.

FINIS.

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